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"DR." DOWIE DISINHERITS SON

Says Mother and Son Told "Shameful Lies" About Him

So great is the hatred Dowie bears his son, J. Gladstone Dowie, that the latter would not receive a penny should the self-styled apostle die before the coming of another day. Nor is all the hatred of the father centered on the son, for Mrs. Jane Dowie would receive that portion of the estate which the laws of the state say shall revert to the widow.

The last will of "Dr." Dowie was read in Judge Landis' court Friday and it is a most wonderful document. The charges against mother and son are sensational. Dowie says they have been telling "shameful lies" about him. He says they have conspired to ruin his character and bring about his death. The apostle is certain, however, his wife and son will suffer for what he terms their misdeeds, and he will stand before the world a spotless man.

The reading of the will, which provided for the appointment of Daniel Bryant as his successor in Zion, was the feature of proceedings. The old man was recalled to the stand and came in his invalid's chair. Judge Landis instructed the attorneys to appear before him Wednesday and submit arguments. Following are sections of the will pertaining to the appointment of his successor and bear testimony to the hatred he entertains for his wife and son.

"I give, devise and bequeath to my wife Jane Dowie, all she is legally entitled to under laws of the state.

"I hereby bequeath to my esteemed co-laborer in work of our Heavenly Father, Daniel Bryant, who is now on his way from South Africa, all the rest of my property, both real, personal and fixed, of which I am now possessed or may be lawfully and rightfully entitled to, of whatsoever kind or wheresoever they may be situated, in trust however, as hereinafter more full and explicitly set forth.

"I expressly and intentionally make no

devise or bequest to my son, Gladstone Dowie, for the reason that he and my wife have turned out to be in the declining days of my life my personal enemies and telling shameful lies concerning me and by their conduct they hinder the gospel of the kingdom of God, but I indulge in the sincere hope that the day will come when their true characters will be revealed, they having deliberately conspired with Voliva to bring about my death and to destroy my character and name, but as there is a living God the time will come when their falsehoods will be unmasked, when their true character will be shown to the world and when my character, which they have undertaken to destroy, will be cleared of the foul calumnies heaped upon it and I will stand before the world, as I now stand before God, a true Christian who has devoted his life to the upbuilding of his fellow men and leading them in the true path to final reward."

The date of the execution of the will brought a lively tilt between attorneys. The will was drawn and signed on April 13, 1906, and attorney Newman, representing the Voliva faction, declared it was but a move to give Dowie an opportunity of introducing a speech in evidence. He said the proceedings were instituted before the will was drawn.

Attorney Haley defended the action of his client by saying the will was the last testament, that it revoked all others and expressed the true wish and desire of Dowie. Judge Landis permitted the document to be introduced under objection. Dowie attacked Attorney Newman and intimated he attempted to serve both sides in a settlement between him and Samuel Stevenson, Dowie's brother-in-law. The attorney retorted by declaring the self-styled prophet possessed a tongue that was untruthful as well as sharp.

HUGHES-SLAGEL NUPTIALS

Lyle Hughes, a Lake County Boy, Weds In California.

A very pretty home wedding was celebrated on Monday evening, June 25, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Will Copley, 1324 Lime street, when Miss Ida Slagel and Lyle B. Hughes joined hands for life. The parlors had been made beautiful in decorations of green and white, while in the dining room, pink and green were the prevailing colors. Promptly at nine o'clock without music or attendants the young people took their places and Rev. E. F. Goff pronounced the words that made them man and wife, using the ring ceremony. The bride was given in a beautiful creation of pale blue albatross, and carried a bouquet of white carnations. Her going away gown was of blue panama cloth. Immediately after the ceremony the friends of the bride and groom, about twenty of whom were present, showered them with congratulations and best wishes. Delicious refreshments were then served. The bride's bouquet was caught by Miss Emma Thomas of Canada, a cousin of Mr. Copley. The young people were the recipients of many beautiful and useful presents, betokening the high esteem in which they are held by their many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes will spend a week at coast points on a pleasure trip, and will then go east on a three month's visit to friends in Wabash, Ind., Chicago and other points. They expect to make their home at Riverside.

The bride came to this city two years ago from Wabash, Ind., and during that time has endeavored herself to the circle of friends who were fortunate enough to make her acquaintance. The groom is a young man of fine character and has been a trusted employee of the Arlington Heights Fruit Company for the last five years. They have the best wishes of their many friends for a long and happy sojourn together.—Riverside Daily Press.

The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes of Lake Villa, and is well known about here especially at Millburn and Lake Villa, at which places he had always lived until about eight years ago when he went to Riverside, Cal., where he has resided ever since. They expect to visit his parents and other relatives in this vicinity while on their wedding tour.

GOLDEN WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. John Tweed Celebrate their Fifteenth Wedding Anniversary.

On Sunday of this week at their home near Fox Lake, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Tweed celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Tweed were married in Waukegan fifty years ago and at once set up house keeping on the farm that is now their home. All their children and grand children were present and helped to make this gathering one long to be remembered. Guests from Chicago and Waukegan together with many old friends and neighbors at noon sat down to a bountiful repast. The guest of honor was Mrs. Robert Dahlke, of Waukegan, who is now in her eighty-ninth year. The day was very pleasantly spent by all present and each as they departed expressed a wish that they might all be privileged to assist Mr. and Mrs. Tweed in celebrating their diamond wedding.

GIANTS OF THE AQUARIUM.

New York Has Seven-Foot Sturgeons, Huge Turtles and Mammoth Drum Fish.

There are some pretty big fellows in fish society down at the Aquarium. One alligator is 11 feet long. An American crocodile is nine feet long and there are some seven foot sturgeons, reports the New York Sun.

Considerable soup stock is represented by two green turtles, weighing 300 and 313 pounds. There are also two loggerheads, which would tip the scales at 275 pounds each.

These four specimens are not exactly puny, but on the other hand they will probably make even a better showing in time, for specimens of each species have been known to exceed 1,000 pounds in weight. One of the loggerheads is an old resident at the Aquarium. It has been there six years and does well in captivity.

Other sizable inhabitants of the tanks are drum fish, each weighing more than 60 pounds.

Last summer the society of aquarium giants was enriched by the addition of a seven-foot dolphin, but it had been injured at the time it was captured, so that it lived only a week.

India's Time.

The sacred city of Benares now sets the standard of time for all India.

TWO DROWN AT PISTAKEE BAY

Father Saves One Son But Drowns With Another in His Arms

Death by drowning for himself and 5-year-old son was the ending of the first vacation planned in twenty years by James S. Lorens, 39 years old, of Hoyne avenue, Chicago, for many years employed as a cutter in the fur department of Marshall Field & Co. Mrs. Lorens was on the bank and saw the tragedy without being able to lend aid.

Lorens, accompanied by his wife and two children, arrived at the Mineral Springs Hotel at Pistakee Bay, Fox Lake, last Saturday night, intending to remain two weeks. Late Monday afternoon Lorens was bathing in the lake near the hotel when his sons, Stanley and Herbert, 8 and 5 years old respectively, attempted to wade out to him. Both boys got beyond their depth and the father went to their rescue. Lorens saved Stanley, but when he swam out to where Herbert was struggling in the water he was seized with a cramp and was drowned with the boy in his arms before scores of resorters in the vicinity realized what had happened.

Mrs. Lorens was on the shore watching the attempt of her husband to save the youngest son, and when she saw them both

disappear she rushed into the water and was rescued with difficulty by several men who witnessed the accident. The bodies of Lorens and the boy were recovered within an hour after death and were sent to the Chicago home. Mrs. Lorens, prostrated from grief and accompanied by Stanley, the boy who was rescued, arrived later.

Mrs. Alfred Nelson, a sister of Mrs. Lorens, said she had been told the place where Lorens and his little son lost their lives was a death trap and that eight lives had been lost in the same place. Mrs. Nelson says she was informed that in attempting to wade from the shore to the place where their father was bathing the boys stepped into a deep hole. She is of the opinion that Lorens, after rescuing Stanley and having returned for Herbert, stepped in the same hole. The water at this spot is said to be exceptionally deep and cold.

Lorens, according to witnesses, reached Herbert, but the moment he started to swim to the shore with the boy he screamed for assistance and both disappeared below the surface.

THE ZAMBESI DRYING UP.

Precautions Condition of the Waterway of British Central Africa.

For some months past considerable inconvenience has been caused to planters and traders throughout British Central Africa by the precarious condition of the Zambesi waterway, which is gradually drying up at many parts.

Some ten years ago it was possible for the flotilla of steamers which ply between Chinde, at the mouth of the river, and Katungas, on the Shire tributary, to maintain communication for upward of eight months of the year. Even though heavy rains have fallen throughout the Shire highlands, and Lake Nyasa has risen several inches, many steamers and barges are at present lying high and dry on sandbanks in the river at various points.

The distance from Chinde to Blantyre—the capital of the protectorate—is but 375 miles, but many hundreds of tons of goods for the interior have taken as long as three months to reach the latter center for distribution.

Unique.

"Harry, what is to be the subject of your graduating oration?"

"Problems of the Twentieth Century," uncle.

"Going to settle all of them, of course?"

"No, this is different. I'm only going to enumerate the problems without settling any of them. You lose, uncle."—Chicago Tribune.

Poor African Land.

Southwest Africa, which has been the scene of a disastrous and dilatory war for nearly three years, is the only German colony favorable for European settlement, and this land is so poorly supplied with water that an area of from 5,000 to 10,000 acres is necessary to keep alive the herds of even a small ranch.

Americans at Carlsbad.

Expenses are high at Carlsbad, Austria, says Commercial Agent Twells. Americans to the number of 3,075 took the cure there in 1905, an increase of 724 over 1904.

BIG FIRE IN WAUCONDA MILL

Women Turn Out to Help Save the Town From Extermination

The village of Wauconda on Saturday night came close to being wiped from the map by a fire which for a time gave every promise of assuming large proportions, and which was stopped with great difficulty.

As it is the old Spencer mill, a landmark of some forty years standing, is a mass of ruins, the boiler of the engine, which was used to furnish power for grinding being all that is left of what was a few hours before the most important mill in county. The loss is estimated at something over \$20,000 and no insurance is carried.

The fire started in some manner in a pile of light kindling in the engine room of the Wauconda Milling Company and was discovered at once by the owner, John Spencer and the engineer, Lewis Hubbard.

In an instant the engine room was a mass of flame and smoke, and in a few moments the conflagration had spread to the room above. Then Spencer abandoned all hope of saving his property and warned the people of the town to take protective measures. A mild panic ensued. The people mounted guard on roofs and at high windows, and with brooms swept away burning shingles that flew through the air or with pails of water soused blazes that started.

For a short time only was there fear for the town. The nearest place to the mill

was a barn and that was saved. There were no houses for some distance.

Three thousand bushels of wheat was stored in an adjoining bin and this by a miracle was saved, the building being attached to the burned mill, and but for the fact that a strong wind was blowing from the opposite direction could not have been saved, but this same wind however came near accomplishing the destruction of the town and the whole community was found necessary to check the progress of the flames.

At one time many buildings had caught from burning shingles and were blazing at once.

The only means of fighting fire which the Waucondans have is a hand fire engine. During the fire the engine became short handed and the women came to their aid, some dozen women stood at the pump for over half an hour working to save the town from destruction, while the men formed a bucket brigade.

The key to the whole situation soon seemed to be the barn near the mill for everyone realized that if this barn was destroyed it would be impossible to save the town for the wind was showering burning shingles over the entire village.

Wauconda is now rejoicing over its narrow escape from complete destruction.

THRILLING EXPLOIT OF THE "LAKE."

Fred Whitney's Submarine Boat Traveled 300 Miles With Success.

After persons ashore had begun to think hard about the Lake, a little submarine cruiser, and wonder whether she had succumbed to the severities of the trip from Norfolk, the striped mast or flagpole of the diver was seen by an observer the other day about noon and soon afterward the latest production in submarines anchored off the steamship dock at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., says the New York Herald. She was built by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, and as she lay practically flush with the water, she attracted general attention.

Orders were for the Lake to stop at Atlantic City, and it was her failure to do so on account of bad weather that caused fears for her safety. She made the run from Norfolk, a distance of 325 miles, at a speed of more than seven knots. It is the longest continuous sea trip ever made by a submarine. She is driven by a gasoline engine of 250 horse-power and has auxiliaries for electric lights and other purposes of 130 additional horse-power. All the food eaten on board is cooked by electricity and the interior is brilliantly lighted.

During the long voyage up the coast the Lake was unaccompanied by any vessel and ventured into the open sea entirely alone. Captain G. M. Evans reported that although comparatively heavy weather was encountered, the run was accomplished without the slightest mishap, and said it undoubtedly marked the beginning of an advanced era in submarines.

On board the Lake is a crew of eight men all told, who find plenty of room for their simple wants within the steel pod, which is built to withstand the pressure of the sea at a depth of 130 feet. Even when steaming on the surface her decks are submerged by the wash, so that the navigator handles the craft from the top of the conning tower, but when she settles beneath the surface and begins the duties for which she was constructed, he steers from within the tower, whence, although several feet beneath the surface, he is enabled to sweep the horizon by means of a periscope or omniscopes, which projects somewhat beyond the water above.

Electricity is the auxiliary motive power of the Lake, but the batteries are used only when she is submerged. She can carry sufficient gasoline to last her on a much longer voyage than the one she has just completed. She is equipped with three torpedo tubes and has storage capacity for five torpedoes. In the bow is a diving chamber whence a diver can issue forth into the sea when the boat is beneath the surface, and this will be a valuable adjunct in war time in cable cutting and the laying of mines.

When diving the Lake does not descend on an inclined plane, but sinks vertically, being thus possessed of the power with which the imaginative Jules Verne equipped the Nautilus. She can be submerged in a wonderfully short space of time in spite of her size, for with a length of 85 feet she is the largest submarine ever built in this country.

By an ingenious arrangement, the lead keel of the Lake can be detached at any time. Should the vessel fall a victim to the surface for any reason a trim of the wrench will let the five tons of lead keel fall

off and thus give to the vessel five tons more buoyancy.

She left Newport News at a quarter past 2 o'clock in the afternoon of June 25 and stopped off Cape Henry to signal Mr. Lake. She got under way again that evening at half past seven o'clock and did not stop her engines again during the passage except on Wednesday morning, June 27, when off Barnegat, she shut down for a short time to watch the antics of some other submarines in the form of a school of whales.

IT WAS ARABIC ALL RIGHT.

Inscription on Souvenir Was Not in Mysterious Characters After All.

"Here's a cup I got in Morocco," said the enthusiastic tourist, showing his collection of souvenirs; "you see it has an Arabic inscription."

His friend, relates the New Orleans Times-Democrat, was turning the cup curiously around. At length he remarked, dryly:

"Yes, the inscription is Arabic all right."

"Sure!" replied the returned tourist, a little miffed at the intimation of a possible doubt.

"You can read it better if you turn the cup upside down," suggested the friend; and, suffering the action to the word, he showed the tourist that the mysterious characters were nothing more than "1903" engraved in rough, irregular figures on the metal.

"The rascal!" exclaimed the outraged collector; "he told me that it was an Arabic inscription when he sold it to me!"

"He told you nothing more than the truth," was the reply. "You forget that our numerals are Arabic."

But somehow from that moment the collector lost interest in the souvenir from Morocco.

Languages Most Spoken.

The most spoken language is Chinese, but as there are so many dialects in the language, and as these differ so greatly in the confines of Mongolia and Tibet from those around Peking, it is scarcely correct to say that the 382,000,000 Celestials all speak one language. Putting, therefore, Chinese aside the most spoken languages in the world are as follows, in millions: English, 120; German, 70; Russian, 68; Spanish, 44; Portuguese, 32. If we were to measure these in ratio on a two-foot rule we would get the following results: Portuguese, four inches; Spanish, 6 1/4 inches; Russian, 8 1/2 inches; German, 8 3/4 inches; English, 1 foot and 8 inches.

Civil War Veterans.

Veterans of the civil war are dying now at the rate of 100 a day, according to the records of the United States pension office. The monthly reports for several months past have shown the death rate among the old soldiers to be in the neighborhood of 8,000 a month. Pension officials who have watched the figures closely and know the tendency of the death rate as of the opinion that the number of civil war pensioners has reached the maximum, and that hereafter each succeeding month will show a decrease.

Unknown Peruvians.

In Peru there are still many small, uncivilized Indian tribes whose numbers it is impossible to ascertain.

RUSSIAN DUEL BY SUICIDE.

Game of Cards for Life Is Compelled to Kill Himself.

A tragedy, romantic on the surface but in reality throwing a repulsive light on the hollowness of life in Russia, is reported from Moscow.

Two young Poles named Nidetzki and Komorovsky, attending a ball given by Count Fedorov, were both so smitten with the beauty of the count's daughter, that, though friends from boyhood, they at once became deadly enemies and before the ball was half over had determined upon a duel to the death by that most strange but most deadly of all methods—the suicide of one of the combatants. It was decided that the loser of a game of cards should kill himself, and toward the end of the ball the infuriated pair went to the card room for their game at death. In a few minutes Komorovsky had lost, and, quietly drawing a revolver, he shot himself through the heart. Nidetzki took the first express for Berlin.

As for the fair cause of the tragedy, she was so little impressed that within a few days she had accepted a proposal from a Russian nobleman.

Medical Journalism.

The medical editor of one of the New York dailies used often to say that medical journalism was played out, for a journal published only once a week or once a month could never compete with the daily papers; at least it could only republish in more elaborate if less sensational style what the lay press had printed days before. In illustration of this view may be mentioned a tremendous "beat" scored recently by a New York daily. This enterprising journal published an interesting and circumstantial account of an operation for renal calculus, performed at one of the hospitals by a well-known surgeon of this city. All the details of the operation were graphically and, as it appeared the next day, quite accurately described. The point of special interest in the article was that the operation which it described was not performed until about 12 hours after the article had been published.—Medical Record.

Roused Her.

"I could die for you!" he cried. "Could you?" retorted the girl, indifferently. "And," he continued, "my life is insured for \$50,000."

"I am yours," she cried, "till death."—Answers.

Metals Won't Mix.

Aluminum and lead will not alloy. They mix when melted, but separate when cooling.

Dangerous to Self.

You cannot kill time without hurting character.—Chicago Tribune.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

John Got It Twice, and from a Cloudless Sky, Consequently Was Indignant.

It frequently happens that during severe storms the wires of the different public service corporations, such as electric light, electric street railway, telephone and telegraph companies, become entangled at different points, and consequently the wires utilized for carrying but light currents become charged with the much heavier and dangerous currents.

To this condition serious accidents are sometimes due; again, ludicrous conditions arise where no particular harm is done, except to the feelings of the participants.

Some years ago such a storm swept over the territory between Boston and Portland, Me., and, after some hours of duration, had mixed matters generally. The following day was bright and clear, and the work of clearing up began.

An old-time telephone lineman was started from Portland to connect the long-distance wires to Boston, which were unknown to him, twisted up with electric wires in the city of Portland. After driving out some miles this man saw the wires broken down, and prepared to connect them. At the first attempt to handle them he was knocked down. Being somewhat unfamiliar with such conditions, he tried again, with the same result.

He at once drove back to Portland and reported at the office, where the following conversation took place:

"Well, John, did you get your trouble?"

"Trouble be d—," said John. "I was struck twice by lightning, and not a cloud in the sky."

Eggs for Whisky Salesmen.

Again we say to the Pratt ladies, if you do not want the booze drummer here, egg him out of town every time he sticks up his head, says the Pratt (Kan.) Union. Use eggs with whiskers on them, too, if you want to more positively punctuate your order. A business that the law will not touch must be met by outlaw methods. Sell in and clean them out of town.

Heart Sown Up.

A man whose heart was recently sewn up in the hospital at Milan has been discharged perfectly cured.

CANADA THISTLE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all property owners, occupants or renters in the town of Antioch, to cut all Canada thistles and noxious weeds growing on their land or upon their highway along and in front of their land, before allowing the same to mature seed, under penalty of the law as prescribed by the statutes of the State of Illinois.

George Brown, Thistle Commissioner, Antioch, Ill., June 19, 1906.

THE WORLD OVER

LATEST NEWS FROM EVERY LAND.

CIRCLING THE GLOBE.

Insurance adjusters have completed the work of adjusting the losses on the Merchants' Exchange building, San Francisco. The sound value of the structure was placed at \$1,500,000, while the fire damage was appraised at \$705,000. More than three-score companies were interested, and under the circumstances the adjustment is considered very prompt. Some of the companies will scale the loss so the total payment will be about 83 per cent.

Joseph Keiffer, who was knocked from a ladder at Doylestown, Ohio, died from tetanus. He was picking cherries from a tree at his home when one of his pigs entered the yard. His dog gave chase and the pig darted under the ladder upon which Mr. Keiffer was standing. The ladder toppled over, throwing him thirty feet to the ground. He was uninjured except for a broken finger, which he ignored until lockjaw set in. Then he was beyond medical aid.

Gifford Pinchot, chief forester of the Department of Agriculture, has completed his report of receipts from reserves from July 1, 1905 to June 30, 1906, showing that the total was \$717,220. The revenues were derived as follows: Sales, \$203,443; grazing, \$514,080; privileges, \$7,503; trespass, \$39,224, and settlement, \$2,061. Under a law enacted by the last session of Congress 10 per cent of forest reserve revenues must be paid to the States or territories in which the reserves are situated.

Harry S. Green, a dairyman of New Rochelle, N. Y., had his left ear bitten off by his pet horse. Green grabbed the chewed ear in his handkerchief and boarding a trolley car hurried to a doctor's office, where it was grafted in place. There is hope of the dismembered ear growing in place. Green was horseback riding when the accident occurred. The animal stumbled and threw Green over his head, rendering him unconscious. The horse attempted to assist him to his feet and in doing so nipped off the ear.

Railroads and stock shippers have been mailed notices of the new law to prevent cruelty to animals while in interstate transit by the Department of Agriculture. The law, as amended by Congress at its last session, permits stock to be kept in transit not longer than thirty-six hours, after which it must be unloaded for a rest, and Secretary Wilson says he will see to it that the act is strictly enforced. After thirty days inspectors of the department will report all violations, and these will be transmitted to the Department of Justice for the institution of suits and the collection of penalties. The plan pursued under the old law of allowing the railroad to confess judgment and pay the minimum fine of \$100 will not prevail hereafter.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the four principal baseball leagues:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
	W.	L.	P.
Chicago	52	23	35
New York	46	25	29
Pittsburgh	46	26	26
Philadelphia	39	30	23

AMERICAN LEAGUE.			
	W.	L.	P.
New York	43	27	34
Cleveland	43	28	35
Philadelphia	43	28	37
Chicago	39	32	26

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.			
	W.	L.	P.
Columbus	43	33	40
Indianapolis	43	32	41
Toledo	44	33	41
Louisville	43	34	27

WESTERN LEAGUE.			
	W.	L.	P.
Des Moines	46	19	35
Omaha	35	30	27
Denver	36	32	24

BREVITIES.

Aaron McCabe was convicted of the murder of Mary C. McGeehee at Lexington, Ky., and sentenced to death.

Aaron Morton, a negro, while jealous, shot and killed his wife on the street at Indianapolis and was mobbed by a crowd of 300 blacks, who would have lynched him had he not been rescued by the police.

The east-bound Santa Fe limited was partly derailed near Flagstaff, Ariz. Fireman Ed. Pillsbury was caught under engine, which turned over, and was scalded to death. Engineer Goldsorthy was injured.

Engineers W. P. Hamilton and R. F. Pinson and Fireman Robert Atkinson and A. O. Gentry were killed in a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Western and Atlantic road, near Chattanooga, Tenn.

A Los Angeles dental company must pay to Miss Alice C. McGeehee \$2,400 because one of its employees dropped a tooth into her mouth. The tooth fell into the patient's lung, and she sued for damages, winning the case.

The number of deaths from the Buffalo apartment house fire is now three. Florence McKinnon, 20 years old, who jumped from a third-story window, and Mary McKinnon, 5 years old, who was burned, died in the hospital.

Eva Beard Tracey, wife of Edward Tracey of Glen Farnham, Que., was arrested, charged with the murder of Robert Howard. The coroner's jury found that she acted in self-defense, as she shot Howard when he attacked her.

Eight girls, members of the Wichita, Kan., high school, were made ill of scarlet fever as the result of wearing costumes infected with germs of the disease during a class play. All were taken with a malignant form of the fever. The costumes were purchased from an Omaha firm.

As the result of the labor riot last month at Cananea, Mexico, the mining camp of W. C. Greene has been converted into a military stronghold, and hereafter 1,000 Mexican rurales will be quartered there. This action was taken by the military governor of Sonora to serve as a precaution against further outbreaks.

PRESIDENT ON TRUSTS.

In Fourth of July Address He Speaks a Square Deal.

President Roosevelt delivered a notable Fourth of July address at Oyster Bay, in which he discussed trusts and the attitude of the administration toward them. He advocated a square deal for the corporations, as well as for the people. His hearers were his friends and neighbors of Oyster Bay and surrounding country. During the delivery of the address, which was in the open air, a heavy rain fell and the President was drenched.

When the shower came umbrellas in the crowd were raised. The President remarked good-naturedly:

"I am sorry for you ladies, but ashamed of you men, because you are afraid you will melt."

In his address the President said:

"This year in Congress our chief task has been to carry the government forward along the course which I think it must follow consistently for a number of years to come—that is, in the direction of seeking on behalf of the people as a whole, through the national government which represents the people as a whole, to exercise a measure of supervision, control and restraint over the individuals and especially over the corporations of great wealth, in so far as the business use of that wealth brings it within the reach of the federal government."

"We have accomplished a fair amount and the reason that we have done so like has been, in the first place, because we have not tried to do too much, and, in the next place, because we have approached the task absolutely free from any spirit of rancor or hatred."

"In any such movement a man will find that he has allies whom he does not like. You cannot protect property without finding that you are protecting the property of some people who are not straight. You cannot war against the abuses of property without finding that there are some people wearing beside you whose motives you would frankly repudiate. But in each case be sure that you keep your own motives and your own conduct straight."

"When it becomes necessary to curb a great corporation, curb it. I will do my best to help you do it. But I will do it in no spirit of anger or hatred to the men who own or control that corporation; and if any seek in their turn to do wrong to the men who own those corporations, I will turn around and fight for them in defense of their rights just as hard as I fight against them when I think they are doing wrong."

The President then added a few warnings, as follows:

"Distrust as a demagogue the man who talks only of the wrong done by the men of wealth."

"Distrust as a demagogue the man who measures iniquity by the purse. Measure iniquity by the heart, whether a man's purse be full or empty, partly full or partly empty."

"If the man is a decent man, whether well off or not well off, stand by him; if he is not a decent man stand against him, whether he be rich or poor."

"Stand against him in no spirit of vengeance, but only with the resolute purpose to make him act as decent citizens must act if this republic is to be."

On other evils in general that menace the country, the President said:

"War with the evils, but show no spirit of malignity toward the man who may be responsible for the evil. Put it out of his power to do wrong; if necessary, punish him where he has done wrong, but do not let this nation ever get into the frame of mind which under infinitely greater provocation Abraham Lincoln strove to prevent its falling into at the time of the Civil War."

The appointment of William Pinkney Whyte by Gov. Warfield of Maryland to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Gorman has pleased the independent, or anti-Gorman, faction of the Democratic party in that State. Whyte is a former Governor of Maryland and former United States Senator, who is frequently referred to as Maryland's "Grand Old Man," being now 82 years old. He was also unanimously elected Mayor of Baltimore in 1882, after having finished a term in the Senate.

Hon. William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland, who recently became United States Senator for the third time, is the only man living who was a member of that body and voted against negro suffrage when the fifteenth amendment to the constitution was passed by it.

The Republican State convention of Minnesota resulted in the nomination of A. L. Cole for Governor. He had been regarded as one of the weaker candidates. The platform approves pure food legislation, direct vote for Senators, 2-cent railroad fares, abolition of passes and readjustment of freight rates.

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Labor World

Nearly 200,000 artisans are on strike at present in France.

Navy yard machinists at Boston have been granted an advance of 24 cents a day.

Steps are being taken to organize the hotel and restaurant employes of Minneapolis.

Toronto (Canada) electrical workers have gone on strike. They wish 35 cents an hour, the present pay being 27 1/4 cents.

A new union of quarry workers has been organized in Mankato, Minn., under the jurisdiction of the Quarry Workers' International Union.

Slaters at Bangor, Me., who have been on strike for some time, recently succeeded in defeating a move to operate the plants with strike breakers.

The first member of Boston (Mass.) Newsboys Protective Union to go to Harvard under the union's scholarship fund will begin his studies this year.

Fourteen more machine shops, some of them the largest in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., have established the fifty-hour work week for the machinist within the last month or so.

The memorial fund started three months ago by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for the widow and family of the late P. J. McGuire aggregated nearly \$4,000.

Brocton, Mass., the great shoe-working center, has enjoyed "industrial peace" since 1893, and has seen wages advance from 10 to 20 per cent, while the shoe industry has increased one-third.

Organized workmen of Reading, Pa., have about perfected their plans for the erection of an iron-making plant to fight the iron trust. It is thought operations will begin about the beginning of next year.

Boston Bricklayers' Union, which has declared 60 cents an hour, and the Saturday half-holiday rule, has so far won 60 cents for the new conditions that it is not even maintaining a strike headquarters.

The executive board of the Massachusetts State branch of the American Federation of Labor has decided to request Gov. Gould to select one member of organized labor for the proposed technical trade school commission.

Plans are being made by the Baggage and Parcel Delivery Drivers' Union at Chicago, to increase the wages of single wagon drivers employed by firms in the Expressmen's and Furniture Movers' Association from \$13 to \$14 a week.

West Virginia Federation of Labor, in its Wheeling convention, recently passed resolutions giving permission to delegates to enter politics and to have committees in each county for the purpose of investigating the assertions of all political candidates.

The strike of street car men at Allentown, Pa., took on a serious aspect Tuesday, when a platoon of State constabulary fired into a crowd and injured a boy. A mob gathered and threw stones at the police. The two men who were accused of firing were locked up and charges preferred against them.

Pittsburg reports a reaction from the speculative in favor of the industrial market, to the discomfort of the brokers, but to the comfort of the rest of the community. The payrolls are said to be larger than ever before, and would be higher if workers could be obtained. This is especially true in the steel and coke industries, and negroes are being imported from the South as laborers.

The A. F. of L. issued 215 charters during the eight months, as follows: Three International Orders, 4 State bodies, 43 city central bodies, 64 federal labor unions and 101 local trade unions. There are now affiliated with the A. F. of L. 118 international bodies, 30 State branches, 674 city central bodies, 720 local trades and federal unions, making a total of 28,320 local trade unions directly or indirectly affiliated.

As a result of the Dupont Powder Company's refusal to grant an eight-hour day to its employees, the works at Wilmington, Del., are badly crippled by a strike, and members of the millionaire Dupont family are engaged in the dangerous task of driving powder-laden wagons from the mills to the magazines and storehouses. As this company owns nearly all the powder works in the country, it is expected the strike will soon spread to other places.

The New Zealand Trades and Labor conference passed a resolution that the arbitration act be amended to bring all State employes under its provisions, reaffirmed the principle of land nationalization, decided to urge the government to nationalize the mineral wealth and to adopt a self-reliant policy and cease borrowing except for redemption of loans, approved a universal compulsory half holiday, and resolved to support a progressive income and absentee tax and the abolition of duties on the necessities of life.

Women cooks to the number of 150 have organized the Cooke Union, of New York. All of its members so far are working in Yiddish restaurants on the East Side, but the leaders are hopeful that before long all the women restaurant workers of the city, and eventually of the country, will be organized. A careful inquiry is made into the character of applicants, and none but "ladies" are admitted. The good so far accomplished has been to reduce the hours from 10 to 12, and to "unionize" every way the restaurants in which the union cooks operate.

A basket nailing machine has been invented which promises to do away with the present system of nailing by hand. The basket frame revolves at the will of the operator, who has both hands free to place the bands and sides, while a treadle worked by the foot manipulates the hammer, which is a strong magnet. The ticks are fed to the machine through a slot, heads up. The hammer, by one operation, picks up the tack and drives it. The average basket nailer will not put up more than 250 baskets in ten hours, while with this new machine, it is believed, an average of 100 per hour can be maintained.

PACKERS GET CLEAN BILL.

Investigators Find Meat Is Wholesome and Yard Methods Good.

The committee of experts engaged by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association to investigate conditions at the Cullencock yards has made its report, giving the packing plants a clean bill of health. The products are declared wholesome and the inspection efficient, and nearly all the rooms are found clean and under sanitary conditions.

The report covers a period of two weeks, during which the committee inspected conditions in fourteen packing houses. On many points the inquiry showed conditions satisfactory. Some of the comments on methods may be thus summarized:

Night cleaning system is ample. Carcasses of sheep, cattle and hogs never touch floors.

Ante-mortem examination less important than post-mortem.

Preserved meat can be spoiled by improper handling.

Federal inspection laws sufficiently rigid.

Condemnation of young carcasses too strict.

Yards not injurious to live animals confined therein.

Cattle inspection rigid.

Hog inspection reasonably efficient.

Sheep inspection less thorough.

Cripples and "downers" sometimes wholesome.

The experts made recommendations touching sanitation in brief as follows:

Abolition of old sections of all plants.

Obedience of bosses to anti-spitting rule.

More and modern toilet rooms.

Impervious material for killing floors.

Better light and ventilation for cutting and trimming rooms.

Installation of fly screens.

Workmen's clothing should be cleaned daily.

Regulating workmen to wash hands.

Hospital for sick animals advised.

As to methods in vogue, improvements urged were in short as follows:

Preservatives should be subjected to further inquiry.

Scrutiny on all materials used for canned goods.

Cleanly methods in handling pickled meats.

Scientific tests for canned goods.

Reform in methods of utilizing unutilized meat.

Correct and explicit labels on cans.

Cleaner methods of handling sausage meat.

Responsibility for any meat unfit for human consumption that may in the future get into interstate or foreign commerce is placed squarely with the federal authorities. In this declaration the committee of experts represents that it has examined the meat inspection bill recently passed by Congress and finds that its provisions are so stringent that government inspectors are to blame if any unwholesome meat is passed.

FOREIGN POSTAGE IS REDUCED.

Universal Congress Agrees Upon a Rate Hereafter to be Governed.

In connection with the work of the recent universal postal congress, the Postoffice Department has given out the following statement as to the effect of one of the provisions of that convention as affecting this country:

"The universal postal congress, recently in convention at Rome, Italy, ordered a substantial reduction in letter postage by increasing the unit of weight, effective on and after Oct. 1, 1907, from fifteen to twenty grams, and providing that while postage on the first twenty grams shall remain at 25 centimes (5 cents), every additional twenty grams shall be at the rate of 15 centimes (3 cents)."

"Great Britain and the United States strongly urged that the unit of weight for them should be fixed at one ounce, as it would be extremely difficult for them to express an equivalent weight for twenty grams, not having adopted the metric system. This request was granted. This will give the two great nations a corresponding low rate for the exchange of letters. Under the reduced rates a letter to Great Britain will cost 5 cents for the first ounce and 3 cents for the second ounce, or 8 cents for two ounces. In other words, when the new rates become effective a letter packet containing six ounces can be sent to Great Britain at the rate now charged for a two-ounce packet."

King Edward adores plovers' eggs, which he generally spreads on Russian black bread.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson is said to be rejoiced over the fact that 150 of the new members of the House of Commons are total abstainers.

The lord chancellor is custodian of England's "great seal," which in one month uses up more than four hundred weight of sealing wax.

Emile Castelar, the great Spanish statesman, once declared that "the bomb throwing anarchist is a degenerate, whose brain has been excited by debauches or ideas."

Prince von Bulow, during his recent illness, received a letter from a veterinary surgeon urging him to take the contents of a bottle accompanying it. The medicine's efficacy had been fully tested, he wrote, on horses suffering from sunstroke.

Frederick VIII, King of Denmark, is said to be in the habit of inviting editors of leading political organs to visit the castle to discuss the different political issues of the day.

Prince Kotchouff, a Russian, has been ordered by the Berlin courts to pay \$780 a year for life to a waiter whom he assaulted during the Russo-Japanese war in a Dresden hotel.

King Alfonso of Spain is devoted to the pleasures of the table, and keeps a cook up until 14 in the morning. Five meals are served in the twenty-four hours at the Escorial palace.

STILL A CITY OF TENTS.

San Francisco Must Provide Shelter for 50,000 Before Winter.

The troops having been withdrawn from San Francisco, the Mayor is now supreme. To guard the stores, control camps, administer order and provide sanitation for those quartered on private grounds or city property, will keep a small army of unemployed busy.

The Red Cross, which is abundantly supplied with funds, something like \$40,000, will pay the wages of the caretakers. The executive work will be done by three men.

MAYOR SCHMITZ, who will receive a salary of \$5,000 a year. Dr. Devine, of the Red Cross, will select one, Mayor Schmitz the other and the third will be selected by the Finance Committee, and will be a man familiar with the commercial, industrial and business interests of the city.

The great concern of the San Francisco authorities just now is how to care for the refugees now camped in the parks, when the blustery winter weather comes on, and how to provide houses for the thousands of workmen who will come to San Francisco as soon as building operations are well under way. There are 25,500 people living in tents at the present time, for whom concern about the winter is imperative.

Assuming that 25,000 persons have left San Francisco permanently, that 100,000 will double up in the residence section that escaped the flames, and that 50,000 will be provided for by private enterprise, about 60,000 remain out of the 225,000 rendered homeless by the fire to be cared for. It means virtually the building of a good-sized city within a few weeks if these unfortunate are to be properly housed.

Capt. W. W. Harris, United States engineer, has prepared plans for temporary houses to be placed in the parks and public squares. These will be two and four-room cottages, and the designs afford better hygienic conditions than the ordinary city tenement. The Red Cross Society has a plan to use its surplus in building temporary homes for all who cannot find houses already built. It is proposed to rent these houses at rates varying from \$4 to \$8 per month. To the destitute no rent will be charged. The Red Cross will also extend the helping hand to working men who own land and wish to erect permanent homes and will lend them money at a low rate of interest. Portable houses that can be put together "while you wait" are also to be had in emergencies. Barbed wire will be built if the influx of working men hurrying to the city for the good wages that await them is realized.

CHICAGO A HEALTHFUL TOWN.

Government's Mortality Figures on Six Largest Cities.

Now comes the United States government and backs up Chicago in her proud boast of being the healthiest city in the country, and therefore, by inference, in the world. The Chicago health department, in its weekly bulletin, tells of having received the "special reports" of the federal census department. These reports are the mortality statistics for 1900-1904 inclusive, and their authority is the highest obtainable.

The six most important cities in this country—those with populations of 500,000 or more—are dealt with in Uncle Sam's figures. The Chicago health officials make this condensation of the report:

"Chicago's annual death rate is more than one-fifth (23.5 per cent) lower than the average death rate of the other five cities—the Chicago rate being 14.61, and the average rate of the other cities being 19.11 per thousand of the average population of the period."

"The St. Louis rate (18.05) is 23.5 per cent higher than the Chicago rate. The Philadelphia rate (18.82) is 28.8 per cent higher. The Boston rate (18.93) is 29.6 per cent higher. The New York rate (19.04) is 31.4 per cent higher. And the Baltimore rate (20.09) is 37.5 per cent higher than the Chicago rate."

As to the Chicago "pace," the bulletin says:

"Life is certainly 'strenuous' enough in Chicago. But the figures show that the average Chicagoans can stand strenuously 12 per cent better than the New Yorker, 20 per cent better than the Bostonian, nearly 28 per cent better than the St. Louisian, one-third better than the Philadelphian and nearly 40 per cent better than the Baltimorean."

Asphalt Damage Suit.

Charging that his reputation has been injured by attacks upon his management of the asphalt trust prior to its reorganization, Amel L. Barber has brought suit for \$100,000 for damages against J. M. Mack, head of the reorganized trust, and has named the voting trustees as co-defendants. The action is based upon statements in the last annual report, in which it was said that Barber had conspired to ruin the New York and Bermudes Company.

Illegal Trust Can't Collect.

The unusual contention that a trust has no standing in court and cannot collect for goods sold to a voluntary customer was sustained by Judge Ryan in the Circuit Court at St. Louis. This contention was made by Joseph P. Walsh, a plumber, who admitted that he had bought voluntarily \$240 worth of goods from the Cahill & Swift manufacturing company. Walsh alleged that this company was a trust, and that he did not have to pay any more than he would have to pay a gambling debt. The court's decision was in his favor.

CHAS. L. SAUER, GRAND SCRIBE.

Mr. Chas. L. Sauer, Grand Scribe, Grand Encampment I. O. O. F. of Texas, and Assistant City Auditor, writes from the City Hall, San Antonio, Texas:

"Nearly two years ago I accepted a position as secretary and treasurer with one of the leading dry goods establishments of Galveston, Texas."

"The sudden change from a high and dry altitude to sea level proved too much for me and I became afflicted with catarrh and cold in the head, and general debility to such an extent as to almost incapacitate me for attending to my duties."

"I was induced to try Peruna, and after taking several bottles in small doses I am pleased to say that I was entirely restored to my normal condition, and have ever since recommended the use of Peruna to my friends."

Napoleon's Birthplace.

Historically, Ajaccio, Corsica, is of the utmost importance, for here it was that, on the fifteenth of August, 1769, Napoleon Bonaparte was born, and here it was that the future emperor spent his youth, enlightened by an intelligent and lovely mother. The "Casa Napoleon" is one of the— or I should say—the principal buildings in Ajaccio. It is a solid three-story building, with gray stucco walls and a number of large windows. Situated in the old part of the town, one would scarcely find it were it not for the boys who tender their services to guide the stranger to the place.

Although plundered in 1793 by the partisans of Paoli, the heroic Corsican fighter for liberty, the house still contains a few reminiscences of the great warrior. Besides a number of ordinary rooms, each containing some furniture, one finds the bedroom where Napoleon was born, as well as Napoleon's sleeping and study room, with his bed and table; his father's study, still beautifully furnished, and the drawing-room in which are his mother's piano and her sedan chair.—Four-Track News.

Value of Rain Water.

The purest water met with under ordinary circumstances is rain water, which is certainly a great luxury to those in towns or cities for washing. If it were fully appreciated how valuable rain water really is, the dwellers in large towns would see that it was not always lost.

All Dependents.

"'Willful' waste makes woeful want," quoted the lady moralizer. "Oh, I don't know," rejoined the gentleman demoralizer. "Most women waste words in their conversation, but they never seem to want for more."

DOCTOR'S SHIFT.

New Gets Along Without It.

A physician says

ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

GALE WRECKS BIG TENT.

Tornado Hurts Canvas on Heads of 10,000 Persons Attending Circus.

In one of the severest tornadoes ever experienced in the Fox river valley the three-ring tent of the Ringling Brothers' circus collapsed in the Aurora driving park Friday afternoon during a performance. A panic followed, in which two persons lost their lives and seven others were injured severely. Forty elephants, performing at the time in the arena, became frightened and the attendants had difficulty in preventing them from stampeding. They were corralled, however, and with whip and prod restrained in their quarters until the storm subsided. Wild rumors that the whole menagerie had broken loose and was roaming the woods gained circulation and spread terror in several towns. The circus managers quickly repaired the damage to the tent and gave an evening performance. The dead: Matthew Bury, Aurora, struck by a falling tent pole and trampled by the crowd; William Cress, Geneva, died from heart disease, due to shock. When the crash came the performing elephants had just begun their act. Slight swaying of the tent and a sudden darkening of the interior gave some warning that a storm was coming. The first gusts shook the canvas like a leaf and the next moment the center pole supporting it snapped near the top. Instantly the canvas sagged and the swaying of the guy ropes caused the hundreds of scantlings to swing about in the arena. Panic-stricken, the audience of 10,000 attempted to escape, but the women and children were unable to lift the canvas, which had become rain soaked and heavy. Egress was slow at the regular exits, and it was in the crush at these points that many were injured. According to the representatives of the Ringling Brothers, no one was hurt by anything which fell from the canvas roof. They assert Bury met his death by being trampled under the feet of the crowds, as he was helpless and could not get out of the way of the fleeing thousands.

BROTHERS REUNITED AT LAST.

Meet After More than Half a Century of Separation.

Reunited after fifty-six years of separation—that has been the uncommon experience of two brothers, Miles and John Barker, who have just met at the home of John's son-in-law, C. E. Arnold of North Chicago. Miles is 73 years old and his brother ten years younger, and the two had not seen each other since their boyhood. The brothers not only were on opposite sides in the Civil War, but they fought against each other at the same battle on the Red river, Louisiana, March 10, 1864. In this battle Miles was taken prisoner by the regiment of which John was a member. The brothers separated fifty-six years ago in Texel county, Washington, Miles going to Texas and the other coming to Stark county, Illinois, where he still lives. Miles, meanwhile, has made his home in Texas ever since going there, and now lives in Llano county. After the war both brothers returned to their homes. Each believed the other long since dead. A year ago John happened to see an advertisement of the Barker Oil Heating Company, and he wrote the company to find out if the head of it was any relation of his. The president of the company turned out to be John's nephew, and from him John obtained the address of Miles. The reunion followed.

LOCK-STEP DROPPED AT JOLIET.

New Reform Adopted, Convicts Marching in Military Formation.

For the first time in the history of the Illinois State penitentiary in Joliet the convicts Wednesday morning marched from their cells in military formation, instead of in the old-fashioned lock-step. The change had a marked effect on the prisoners, who exhibited pleasure at the innovation. This action is in line with other reforms instituted by Warden Murphy, although the influence of Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth also was effective. The men now walk two abreast in regular military formation. Among other reforms put into practice by Warden Murphy are the abolition of stripes on the prisoners' clothing, permission for them to wear their hair long and the establishment of a dining room. Formerly the men had to eat their meals in their cells. The lock-step has also been abolished in the asylum for insane criminals in Chester.

CHICAGO BANKS SHOW GAIN.

State Auditor's Report Indicates Marked Increase in Resources.

An increase of \$1,704,750 in legal tender and treasury notes is shown in the statement of the condition of the Chicago banks issued by State Auditor McCullough recently. The report covers a period from April 7, 1906, to June 10, 1906, and thirty-nine banks are included. There is also an increase of \$1,182,047 in the amount due from State banks. The total resources of the Chicago banks is \$401,087,110.11, as compared with \$394,811,223.33 contained in the last statement. The total increase in the liabilities of the institutions is \$11,755,231.40 and the total increase in the resources is \$13,590,948.40. The report shows the total amount of capital stock paid to be \$20,350,000 and the total surplus fund to be \$16,089,018.16.

ILLINOIS BOYS ARE "PRESSED"

Two Youths Forced Into the British Navy—Complain to Court.

United States District Attorney Northcott has forwarded papers to Secretary of State Root calling attention to the fact that charges are made by Mrs. Thos. McLaughlin of Auburn that the British vice consul at Port Townsend, Wash., had impressed her son, John McLaughlin, and her nephew, James O'Donnell, both of Auburn, into the service of the British navy. They are now bound for Australia.

State News in Brief.

Frank Waidley, killed by a Burlington train at Aurora, the police suspect was murdered.

In Belleville Julien Offner was shot under the right eye by Herman Hotkaway with a blank cartridge.

Sam Jones, the evangelist, addressed an audience of 2,000 at the Illinois Baptist Chautauqua at Springfield.

Albert Gerardo, 9 years old, of Toluca, died of lockjaw caused by an injury received while firing a blank cartridge.

Crops in the vicinity of Sterling and large numbers of live stock were killed by a destructive tornado and hailstorm.

Fred T. Whipp, cashier of the First National bank of Springfield, walked out of a window while asleep. He was severely injured.

Mrs. William Withry of Springfield drowned her son Lester was drowning. The boy was drowned a few days later in the Sangamon river.

George Bond killed himself at Carle'sville by shooting, after having attempted to kill his wife by cutting her throat. It is said that frequent quarrels caused the tragedy.

Florin Neu, a retired business man and influential citizen, died in Pana, aged 78 years. He was a native of Germany and had been a merchant for the past twenty-five years.

John Healy, 18 years old, charged with the murder of George Murphy, was found guilty by a jury in Chicago and his punishment fixed at fourteen years in the penitentiary.

G. W. Bowles, proprietor of the Jones hotel of Flora, was fined \$25 in the County Court for serving a quail dinner. Six counts were filed by Game Warden McElyen, but five were dismissed.

Dr. F. P. Norbury of Jacksonville has been tendered the position of superintendent of the Eastern hospital for the insane at Kankakee, to succeed Dr. J. C. Corbus, but has declined the offer.

A 13-year-old Mattoon boy named Harold filled an old bicycle handle bar with powder and touched it off. The bar exploded and a piece penetrated his skull. There is little chance for his recovery.

Poison was put into the drinking water tank at the Singer Manufacturing Company's plant in Cairo, and four workmen were made ill. It is supposed a discharged employe poisoned the water in revenge.

Edward Shaw, a spectator, was trampled upon and killed by horses attached to a chariot driven by a woman at a performance of a circus in East St. Louis. Shaw attempted to cross the course during the race.

Mrs. Clara P. Bourland of Peoria has been named by Gov. Deneen a member of the State board of charities, to succeed the Rev. Edward Kelly, whose term has expired. Mrs. Bourland has been active in charity work for years.

The Sangamon county supervisors, in accordance with the decision of the State Supreme Court, selected judges and clerks for the fall election and allowed the party carrying each election district to name the majority judges for that district.

The jury which has been hearing the evidence in Bloomington in the case of Mrs. Carson and Kern of Ford county, charged with being responsible for the death of Miss Nellie Clark, came in with a verdict of not guilty. The case attracted wide attention.

Articles of consolidation between the Illinois and Indiana Railroad Company and the Indianapolis Southern Railroad Company, forming the Indianapolis Southern Railroad Company, with a capital stock of \$2,000, have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

George Hicks of Carmi entered a plea of guilty in the County Court to a charge of vote selling and was sentenced to disfranchisement for five years and to three months in jail. This is the first conviction in an election bribery case there. There are fifty-two similar cases to be tried.

P. H. Morrissey, for fourteen years grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, has left Bloomington for a ninety-day tour, which was recently voted to him by the organization in national convention for efficient services. The sum of \$2,000 was voted to him for expenses on the trip.

In Chicago Frank Horvat killed his wife by cutting her throat with a razor, and then gashed his own neck so badly that he cannot recover. Horvat left his wife some time ago and she procured a warrant for his arrest on a charge of abandonment. It is believed that Horvat, learning of this, returned to the house during the night and killed his wife as she slept.

An inquest held over the body of William Fanning, Jerseyville, who died of pneumonia at the Jacksonville insane asylum, revealed the fact that several ribs were broken and the body bore many bruises and abrasions. The man's injuries were received prior to his arrival at the asylum a few days ago. It has not been learned yet how the man came by his injuries.

Earl Baker, who discovered a log across the Chicago and Alton tracks in time to save the Alton limited from being derailed on a steep grade near Alton a month ago, has been rewarded by the gift of \$5, with the compliments of the railroad company. The boy ran an eighth of a mile after discovering the obstruction on the track, flagged the engineer by waving his coat, and succeeded in getting the train stopped in time.

Deloss S. Brown, a pioneer in the distilling business in Peoria and a millionaire merchant, died after an illness of eight months. He was 60 years old and had lived in Peoria for over forty years. Mr. Brown was an example of the self-made man, coming to this country with but 25 cents in his pocket. He retired from the distilling business twenty years ago and since had devoted himself largely to real estate investments.

CHICAGOANS GET FEDERAL JOBS.

William Boldenweck Is Appointed Subtreasurer.

The following federal appointments for Chicago, agreed on by Senator Cullom and Senator Hopkins, were sent to the Senate the other day by President Roosevelt for confirmation, thus settling a political question which has hung fire a year. The nominations were confirmed by the Senate: John C. Ames, collector of customs, succeeding William Penn Nixon; Luman T. Hoy, marshal, succeeding John C. Ames; Thomas O'Shaughnessy, appraiser, succeeding Luman T. Hoy; Edwin W. Sims, district attorney, succeeding Charles B. Morrison; William Boldenweck, subtreasurer, succeeding William P. Williams; Henry L. Hertz, to continue as collector of internal revenue; Charles Bent of Whiteside county, pension agent, succeeding Jonathan Merriam. In the appointments the Lorimer-Blount faction got two new places—Sims for district attorney and O'Shaughnessy for appraiser. The retention of Hertz and the appointment of Boldenweck are credited to the State administration, in exchange for which Senator Cullom's friends will look for distinguished consideration at the hands of Gov. Deneen when the shakeup in State offices comes after the State conventions. John C. Ames is a Cullom man, and Luman T. Hoy is credited to Lorimer. Bent is another Cullom man. He is editor of a paper at Morrison.

THIEF KILLS AND ESCAPES.

Desperate Murders Man Who Comes to Fallen Officer's Aid.

A desperate thief killed a policeman who was attempting to arrest him, killed a citizen who attempted to aid the officer, and after an exciting chase through the business district of Springfield, jumped into a buggy and escaped from a pursuing crowd of officers, firemen and churchgoers. At 9 o'clock the other morning the thief entered a pawn shop on Washington street and offered to dispose of a stolen bicycle. The proprietor telephoned to police headquarters and a few moments later Sgt. Adam Fehr entered the place. As he did so the fellow struck him over the head with a burglar's jimmy, which he was carrying beneath his coat, and the officer fell in the doorway. Benjamin Lederle, an old citizen, ran to the assistance of the injured officer and the thief hastily grasping the officer's revolver which had fallen from his holster, shot the old man through the heart. He then ran through a livery barn, emerging on a side street, and springing into a buggy which was standing near the curb started south, lashing the horse into a dead run. Half a dozen people in buggies and automobiles started in pursuit. One of the pursuers, Assistant Fire Chief Cullen, was galloping on the murderer when the horse fell, wrecking the outfit and blocking the pursuit. Before it could be resumed the murderer had disappeared.

PEORIA SCHOOL BOARD IS VOID.

Judge Worthington Rules that Elections Are Irregular.

As the outcome of the defalcation of Newton C. Dougherty as superintendent of the Peoria schools, another chapter was added the other day when Judge Nicholas B. Worthington of the Circuit Court issued an order which will remove the eight hold-over members of the school board—O. J. Bailey, John E. Keene, Bernard Meals, Joseph Wolf, H. L. Bly, Fritz Lueder, F. M. Zelts and T. H. McIlvaine. Judge Worthington based his decision practically upon the contention that the school boards in the past have ignored the rights of the City Council to call the elections as provided by the general law as well as the special charter. He holds, in substance, that all previous elections have been illegal.

TOWN IN PERIL.

West Pullman Menaced by Fierce Blazes in Lumber Yard.

As a result of the insufficient water supply which has caused distress to the citizens of West Pullman for the past year the \$150,000 plant and lumber yard of the E. J. Noblett Company was destroyed by fire. While the fire was insignificant at the start and could have been extinguished easily without great damage to the property of the company, the lack of power in the water mains made it impossible for the firemen to fight the flames and the blaze gained such headway that the manufacturing plants and buildings in the immediate vicinity of the Noblett Company, aggregating over \$300,000 in value, were seriously threatened with destruction.

MEN ABANDONED ON FURNACE.

Marooned on Crane, Firemen Battered in Intense Heat.

Four firemen who were hoisted in an electric crane twenty feet above five blazing furnaces at the American Foundry Company's plant in East St. Louis to fight a fire in the roof were left stranded half an hour because the men operating the crane became frightened and left their post. The heat from the furnaces and burning roof became unbearable and the firemen cried to be let down. At last Fireman Mike Sullivan in desperation jumped to the ground between the seething furnaces, threw a rope to his comrades and they descended, badly blistered from the terrible heat. The fire was confined to the burning of a roof.

YATES' NEPHEW IN PRISON.

Relative of Former Illinois Governor Sentenced for Bigamy.

William B. Yates, aged 28 years, son of a wealthy lumberman at Lyle, Wash., and nephew of ex-Gov. Yates of Illinois, after a plea of guilty was sentenced to a term of one year in prison for bigamy, the minimum penalty for the crime. Neither of the women to whom Yates was married was present, but they wrote letters imploring leniency. The prosecution also asked for the minimum punishment.

Pattern Department

UP-TO-DATE DESIGNS FOR THE HOME DRESSMAKER

Pattern No. 1450.

This design is well suited to the dainty muslins that are now used so much, or, if a woman is passing clover with her needle and has the leisure, the finer materials may be embroidered by hand, which is, of course, very exclusive. Rows of insertion and a neck-piece of lace form the trimming, and the tucked pieces crossing the shoulders and meeting in a V at the front and back, give it a distinctive touch. The sleeves are short and full, coming just below the elbows, and finished with straight cuffs of insertion and lace. The blouse portion is quite full, and the waist is fastened in the back. Handkerchief linen is delightfully soft and cool for warm weather wear, and laun-



CHARMING LINGERIE BLOUSE.

dors beautifully and white waists are, on the whole, the most satisfactory, unless one wishes to carry out the tone of the skirt in a silk or chiffon blouse. The pattern, No. 1450, is cut in sizes from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. For the medium size 3 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide will be required, with 7 yards of insertion. The pattern may be obtained, postpaid, by sending 10 cents, the number and size desired, and the name and address, to this paper. In ordering use this coupon:

No. 1450.

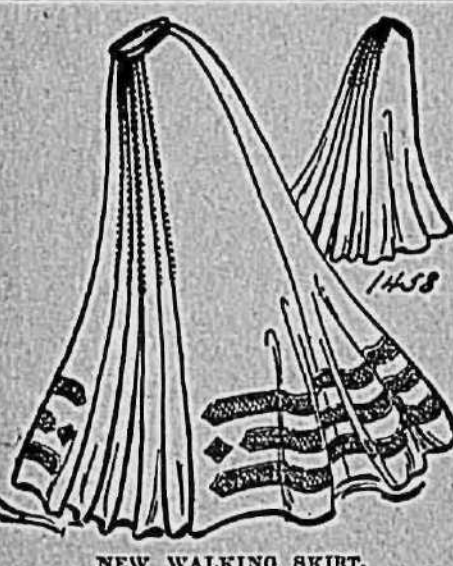
SIZE

NAME

ADDRESS

Pattern No. 1458.

The plaited front gore is a feature of many of the new models, and is very graceful and pretty. This one is a particularly well-balanced design, having the same effect at the back as at the front. It is cut with seven gores, from which it is quite safe to infer a soft green cashmere is used in this skirt, with three rows of wide silk braid across the side gores. For a skirt for general wear, dark blue mohair, trimmed with black or blue silk braid, will be very serviceable and very effective. Such skirts are indispensable for wearing with shirt waists and other separate blouses during the warm weather when jackets are discarded, for wash skirts are a good deal of trouble to keep freshly laundered for everyday



NEW WALKING SKIRT.

wear. These skirts may be made of any light weight woolen material—cashmere, serge, or cheviot is always good. The pattern, No. 1458, is cut in sizes from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. For the medium size 12-1/4 yards of material 44 inches will be required, if there is no up and down, 5 1/4 yards if goods must be cut one way only. The pattern may be obtained, postpaid, by sending 10 cents, the number and size desired, and the name and address to this paper. Use this coupon in ordering:

No. 1458.

SIZE

NAME

ADDRESS

Items of Interest.

For 300 years the Chinese have made waterproof paper.

The packhorses of Nagasaki, Japan, wear shoes of straw.

In Paris there are over 1,000 professional fortune tellers.

Korean girls over seven are all taught at home by tutors.

The turbot lays 12,000,000 eggs a year—11,000,800 more than the best hen.

FARM AND GARDEN



SHOULD FARMERS COMBINE?

Successful Farming asks this question, and then proceeds to answer it as follows:

This is an era of combination of forces and wealth. Everywhere is the effort to eliminate competition. It is being agitated and attempted as a necessary step among farmers. There is a scene in which combinations may be beneficial. Theoretically they work great good. When a great many individuals combine and agree not to fight each other it is possible to cheapen production and manufacture. But the practice does not always follow the theory from the consumer's standpoint. While the article may be more cheaply produced it is not sold as cheaply as though there was open competition. The great issues of the nation today are based upon the fact that combinations of capital may and often do result in monopolies that throttle competition and cheapen prices. There is the element of greed that almost invariably enters into combinations.

Co-operation is intended to eliminate the middle man so that the producer may get greater profits while the consumer pays no more than before. Such combinations are all right. But when farmers desire to combine on such a scale that they can force prices up indefinitely on what they sell, in what respect do they differ from Standard Oil, the beef trust, or any similar monopoly? If it is morally wrong to force consumers to pay a price fixed by these trusts, then it is wrong for the farmers to create an unnatural price for what they sell.

It is human desire to get even. The "eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth" rule was the old standard of trade relations, and that standard is well entrenched in the business of the world today. The "golden rule" is dust covered in most business houses. It is hard to endure monopolistic tactics in others, yet we have no moral right to become partners in the crime. Two wrongs do not make a right. It is far better to prevent the other fellow from doing the hoggish act than by setting in the trough, too. It is more consistent to appeal to the lawmakers for just laws and legal relief when we have our own hands free from a similar guilt. A farmer's monopoly is not one whit better than a coal owners' or meat packers' monopoly. Let us keep our hands clean and patiently fight for liberty and justice. A co-operative movement to hold produce and string it along instead of rushing it all to market at the same time is a splendid way to get what is due. The great injury to farmers is that farm products are sent to market at once when harvested. Thus it is that the middle man gobbles up the grain, fruit and vegetables and puts them away, and later, sells at an advance. What farmers need is to provide storage and hold some of the produce till some time after harvest. This will help the weaker brother to get his due, by force of circumstances, is forced to sell as fast as produced. Let justice, not greed, be the ruling passion.

VALUE OF MULCH IN SUMMER. Mulch is a covering, either of leaves, grass, manure or any protective material. It is nature's protective idea, and without it much of our wild flora would be impossible. She covers the flowers of the forest with a blanket of leaves that protects them during the bleak days of winter and through the early days of spring ere yet the leaves have clothed the tree and give grateful shade to the plants at their feet. In meadow and marsh the thick mat of grass protects those wildings of the bogs and fields, and we may learn a lesson of nature and go and do likewise if we will.

Through the early days of spring, and, indeed, until the hot dry days of July, little watering and not a great deal of cultivating will be needed, but with the coming of the summer heat the demand becomes more imperative, weeds multiply abnormally under the quickening sun, and each application of water, unless followed by an early stirring of the soil, results in a hard baked surface of the beds in quite liberal quantities. This not only insures protection to the plants, but solves the question of what to do with the lawn clippings. Though it ought not to be a puzzle.

Before applying the mulch the beds should be put in a thoroughly good condition—free from weeds and well cultivated, mellow and free. The mulch may be brought well up around the stems of plants having little protective foliage—as the lilies—and tucked under the leaves of low growing plants like pansies. It must be added to from time to time, as it grows thin by drying and the mulch that seemed ample when placed will be a thin film after a few days' drying sun and wind so that each time the lawn is clipped the contents of the grass carrier should be spread over the beds. This is of further advantage in those beds bordering the lawn as the fresh grass is far more slightly than the old dead grass could be. The mulch once placed should not be disturbed, as it forms under the influence of the dew and rain, a

thick, impervious mat that effectually withstands the heat of the sun and drying winds, though freely admitting the rain and dew. But if it is disturbed by the scratching of hens the turning of water from the spout of a watering can rather than from the hose or other causes, it will not give satisfactory results.—Indianapolis News.

AN AMATEUR HOTBED.

Enough plants can be started in one small hotbed to stock a good-sized garden with vegetables and flowers.

There are three types of hotbed that are within the means of the ordinary amateur gardener.

The first is the temporary bed in which the manure is spread on the top of the ground to the required depth and a portable frame placed over it.

The second differs only in having a shallow pit dug to hold the manure.

The third type is a permanent bed, the frame being made two and a half feet higher, and built directly in a pit of that depth. In a bed of this kind the bottom should be tile-drained, and it is a good plan to cover it also with a layer of small cobblestones or plank. The outside should be well banked up with manure, earth or coal ashes.

The last type can be used not only as a hotbed in the early spring, but also when the manure and earth are cleaned out, it can be used in the fall as a storage place for plants that are not quite hardy, such as tea roses or for bulbs that are to be forced for winter bloom.

Of the three forms above mentioned the first is the easiest and cheapest to make and therefore the one best suited to most beginners. The Garden Magazine.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Every fence corner or other obscure place should have a fruit tree set in it.

Bush beans are the easiest to grow. They require little space and yield a large supply.

If you neglect the trees after planting them it is not the nurseryman's fault if they die.

As soon as the hatching season is over, remove the males from the yards and give them as good quarters as possible, by themselves. This will be a benefit to both sexes.

Never drive cattle fast in hot weather. No animal suffers so much from being over-crowded as the dairy cow or the fat steer, both of which need to be gently driven when moved from barn to pasture.

Whenever a sheep goes off to itself it is a sure indication that something is wrong with it.

Take note of the feeding capacity of the individual sheep and put a black mark against slow, muling eaters and timid or untamable ones.

The best pen is the one that gives the pigs the most comfort.

If by accident you have a lot of poor butter don't put your brand on it and ruin your reputation by selling it to a good customer. Use it up at home.

The introduction of the blood of breeds that naturally yield rich milk will raise the test of natives or scrub herds as soon as the influence of those breeds has a chance to operate.

A small herd of cows well bred, well cared for, give better returns per cow than a large neglected herd; besides this the master could have better control of a small herd than a large one.

FRUIT GROWN ON SOD.

The well-known Texas horticulturist, Mr. H. M. Stringfellow, has communicated to Farm and Ranch some interesting facts about the keeping qualities of peaches grown in sod orchards. He sent peaches from Texas to Richmond, Va., Rochester, N. Y., and Harrisburg, Pa., where they arrived in perfect condition without refrigeration. He also shipped pears grown on sod land in car loads to Chicago without refrigeration and the pears arrived there in perfect condition. Mr. Stringfellow argues that much of the poor keeping quality of fruits and disposition to waterkill or injury by drouth, etc., is due to the cultivation of the orchard.

FOOD FOR HOGS.

It would be difficult to find a better food for young hogs and shoats than two parts (by weight) of wheat, two parts of corn and one of shorts; or a ration perhaps of equal weights of wheat, corn and shorts.

In Canada it was found that frozen wheat fed hogs, between sixty-one and 145 pounds in weight, gave an average increase of 15.40 pounds per bushel, while with heavier fattening hogs from nine to eleven pounds of gain was made per bushel.

It is said that Gen. Sir Redvers Buller is such an excellent cook that he would have little difficulty in obtaining a first-class chef's position in a West-End hotel in London.

Because a girl admonishes her sweetheart to be economical before marriage it isn't safe to assume that she wants money to spend after marriage.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher

By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Senator Platt rises to explain that one wife and an express company are quite as much as any man can manage at once.

Watches on the Bryan battlements have not yet noticed any cloud of dust hurrying toward them on the road from Princeton.

How the Czar must envy President Roosevelt at having a Congress that would not insist on staying in session and talking back.

Now, if the Chicago packers really want to do the proper thing, they might present Chairman Wadsworth with a silver plated can opener.

Dick Croker says he hopes to live to see Bryan elected President of this country. Evidently Richard is no admirer of that good old tune "I would not live always."

The Public Printer will be fully employed till the next meeting of Congress, explaining how that \$3,000,000 appropriation got into the Sundry Civil Bill after both Houses had voted to cut it out.

There was a slight fire from an exploding lamp in Attorney General Moody's kitchen last week. If he don't look out, the Standard Oil Company is liable to mix nitroglycerine with the next can they send him.

It is now stated that the packing house exposures cost the Chicago magnates \$20,000,000 in ten days. With the per capita circulation of the country only \$92, it will take some time for them to get all of this back out of the consumer.

It is about the limit of ordinary politeness when a gentleman gives up his seat to a lady in the street car. But it is reported that Secretary Taft is the politest man in the country for he always gives up his seat to three ladies at the same time.

Now that rate legislation is an accomplished fact, it may be asked by some people what the new and enlarged Interstate Commerce Commission is going to do with itself. It is safe to say that there will be work enough for all seven of the new commissioners provided for under the new law. Heretofore the Commission has been more of a court than anything else and has worked more or less on the lines of the Supreme Court, only instead of sitting exclusively in Washington, it sat in Washington or elsewhere as the exigencies of the situation demanded, and heard the complaints that were brought to it by the shippers. It is worthy of remark that none of the complaints were brought by the railroads. They were able to create a situation with which they were perfectly satisfied. But even the most of the complaints of the shippers never came to a hearing. Numerous as the hearings were, nine-tenths of the cases were settled out of court, as it were, and this was really the sort of work that demanded the largest attention of the Commission. Heretofore also, the Commission always worked together. No Commissioner was assigned to any particular duty. But in the emergency created by the Tillman-Gillespie resolution, the Commission found that it had to split, and one hearing before Judge Prouty and Commissioner Clements was held on the oil business in Cleveland while another on the coal roads was held by the rest of the Commission in Philadelphia. With a larger force and with the growing railroad system of the country, it is likely that the Commission now will split oftener and simultaneous hearings may be held in Washington and San Francisco. And it is possible with the court review feature to the law, that there may be one or two commissioners always engaged in defending the rulings of the body before the courts. This is the day of specialization, and it is not likely that the Interstate Commerce Commission will escape. Hereafter it is more likely that the Commission will seldom be all found in one place and if the commission lives up to its privileges and attempts to earn its salary under the new law, there will be work enough for all seven of the commissioners, and they will not get much holiday in the summer either.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Republican Voters of Lake County.

After supporting and contributing to the success of the Republican party, for the past thirty years and never having held a County office, I feel I can consistently ask the Republican voters for their support of County Judge.

Fifteen years of active practice at the Lake county bar, leads me to believe that the duties of the office of County Judge require the entire time of the Court; and if elected to that position, I will devote my whole time to the office and the best interests of the people of Lake county. Your support will be most thankfully received at the primaries August 4.

EDWARD J. HEYDECKER.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE 8th SENATORIAL DISTRICT

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the General Assembly, subject to the action of the Senatorial Convention of this district.

Inasmuch as it was the intention of the Legislature that each voter should vote for one candidate for Representative, so that in Districts like the Eighth, each County should have a member in the General Assembly, Lake County having the Senator, I therefore ask the votes of the Republicans of Lake and Boone Counties at the primaries to be held August 4, 1906, and request that those who wish to vote for me mark a cross in the square opposite my name on the official ballot.

Respectfully,
FRANK R. COVET.

Belvidere, Ill.

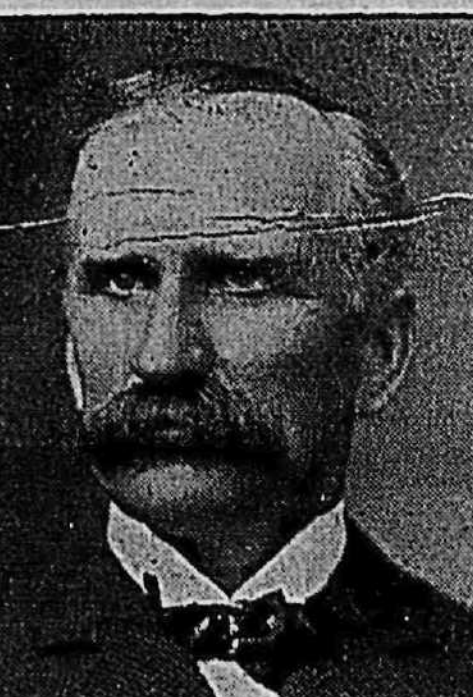


J. L. SWAYER,
Republican Candidate for
COUNTY CLERK,
Subject to the action of the Primaries
to be held AUGUST 4, 1906.

GEORGE B. STEPHENS.

George Stephens, candidate for the republican nomination for treasurer, subject to the will of the coming republican primaries, which will be held later, is a native born Illinoisian. He was born at Homer, Will county, November 15, 1848, and since 1853 has always lived in Lake county.

Mr. Stephens served several terms as president of the Millburn Mutual Fire



Insurance Co., which was organized in 1855 and which is a strong local insurance concern.

He received his education in Lake county schools and since 1871 has been engaged in farming in Newport township. He has always been prominent in republican politics and served three terms on the board of supervisors, being elected chairman of that organization twice, serving as well as chairman of the Lake county board of review.

Your support will be appreciated at the primaries August 4.

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Respectfully,
FRANK R. COVET.

Belvidere, Ill.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

WILL CURE
any case of
KIDNEY
or
BLADDER
DISEASE

that is
not beyond
the reach
of medicine.

No
medicine
can do more.

WAS GIVEN UP TO DIE.

B. Spiegel, 1204 N. Virginia St., Evansville, Ind., writes: "For over five years I was troubled with kidney and bladder affections which caused me much pain and worry. I lost flesh and was all run down, and a year ago had to abandon work entirely. I had three of the best physicians who did me no good and I was practically given up to die. Foley's Kidney Cure was recommended and the first bottle gave me great relief, and after taking the second bottle I was entirely cured."

TWO SIZES, 50c AND \$1.00.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED
JAMES H. SWAN

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE 8th SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

I hereby announce myself as a republican candidate for representative in the General Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican Senatorial Convention in the 8th Senatorial District.

It was the purpose of the law makers in passing the last primary act that the voters should each have one vote for a candidate for representative, so that each county in a district, like ours, should have a representative in the General Assembly. Lake Co. has a senator.

I, therefore, solicit the votes of republicans in McHenry and Lake counties at the primary to be held August 4th next, for the office of representative and request that they mark a cross in the square opposite my name upon the official ballot. I am under great obligations to the republicans of this district for their support in the past and I shall try and merit their approval in the future.

Very respectfully,
Edward D. Shurtleff,
Marengo, Illinois.

Music in Australia.

Some idea of Young Australia's desire to shine in at least one song or one "piece" may be gathered from the fact, says the Sydney Bulletin, that 180 musical professors of either sex are giving lessons in the teaching rooms at Allan's, in the Melbourne block. The professors are mostly men who teach singing, the pupils being mostly girls; and these 180 names are to some extent a selected lot.

Twenty Year Battle.

"I was loser in a twenty year battle with chronic piles and malignant sores, until I tried Buckle's Arnica Salve, which turned the tide, by curing both, till not a trace remains," writes A. M. Bruce, of Farmville, Va. Best for Old Ulcers, Cut, Burns and Wounds. 25c at J. H. Swan, druggist.

Cancer from Smoking.

As the result of official inquiry in Jamaica, it is stated that cancer of the tongue and lip is curiously uncommon in a country in which smoking is almost universal among both sexes.

Ayer's Pills

Sugar-coated, easy to take, mild in action. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick-headache.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

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WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.
LOUIS J. GURNEE, Secretary.

L Johnson to Lulia K Faseland lots 25 to 38 blk 4, Winthrop Harbor, w. d. \$2000 00
Della Bower and hus to Charles Whitney, lot in n pt sec 23, Shields tp, w. d. 2600 00
Mary Carroll to Chas Whitney, pt lot 1 of lot 50, Lake Forest, w. d. 2000 00
Mary A Barker and hus to Charles Whitney, lot 19 in sub of lots 51 and 52, Lake Forest, w. d. 1100 00
F P Dymond and wife et al to D F Snyder, lot 2, Dymond's 1st sub Libertyville, w. d. 300 00
John Gray and wife to A C H Kraft, 5 lots in Woodland Bluff North Chicago, w. d. 2800 00
F H Kuebker and wife to Village of Lake Zurich, lot in Village of Lake Zurich, d. 1040 00
E O Sayles and wife to Wm Tonn, lot in Sayles' sub in sec 9, Grant tp, w. d. 125 00
W J Tonn to Wm Maypole, 2 lots in Sayles' sub in sec 9 Grant tp, w. d. 2800 00
Mrs E Lawrence to Wm McGuire 1/2 of an acre in nw 1/4 sec 31, Newport tp, w. d. 700 00
Jas O'Connell to Dennis Cawley, 10 acres in sw 1/4 sec 34, Warren tp, w. d. 500 00
R C Heydecker and wife to F H Willett, 40 acres in sw 1/4 sec 14, West Antioch tp, q. c. 300 00
Mary A Pfister to Jos Pfister, lot 7 blk 5, Highland Park, w. d. 3000 00
J H Duffy and wife to E A Bonar-nique, 10 acres in nw 1/4 sec 22, Deerfield tp, w. d. 1500 00
Mina Rohrhof and hus to C A Brillow, 31 1/2 acres in secs 9 10 Cuba tp, w. d. 1 00
A A Dunning and wife to L A Doolittle, tract of land at ne cor Washington st and old Milwaukee road, w. d. 4500 00
L A Doolittle and wife to A A Dunning, lot 3 blk 1, Grady & Hallowell's sub, Waukegan, w. d. 2000 00
Martha S Hill et al to Exmoor Country Club, 93 1/2 acres in ne 1/4 sec 22, Deerfield tp, w. d. 75000 00
G W Livingston and wife to R B Hamilton, lot 59, Ravinia, w. d. 1 00
H S Sherwood and wife to R H Sherwood, tract of land in sec 4, Avon tp, w. d. 6500 00
T H McNery and wife to Joseph Bach, lot 12 blk 10, Waukegan Highlands, s. w. d. 2250 00
Eliza A Reilly to Ellen Peterson, lot 17 blk 3, Modernwell's sub, Waukegan, w. d. 600 00
Dennis Driskell and wife to P Schreiber, w 50 ft n 150 ft lot 5 McDaniels' sub Highland Park, w. d. 400 00
Michael Sweeney and wife to F S Munro, blk 3, e r r Sweeney's sub, Ft Sheridan, w. d. 7500 00
J H Hiland and wife to C & M E R R Co strip to land n of elec r r and e of Wright's add Libertyville, w. d. 1000 00
Chicago Title & Trust Co to T Zimmerman, lot 1 blk 33, Chicago Highlands, d. 400 00
Mary G Morrill and hus to R Muench, lot 6 blk 4, Marvin's sub, part ne 1/4 sec 9, Grant tp, w. d. 300 00
C W Heydecker and wife to O C Thorvind, lots 20 21 22 23 blk 3, Bartlett's sub, Lake Forest, q. c. 105 00
W T Woodley and wife to F J Berry, the Glynn farm of 280 acres in sec 24, Wauconda tp, w. d. 28000 00
G D Boulton and wife to Elizabeth N Mason, lot 2 blk 62, Highland Park, w. d. 10 00
Breta M Brigham to Augusta Geeskus, lot 14 blk 4, Ladd & George's add, Waukegan, w. d. 550 00
Bulah E Brigham to Augusta Geeskus, lot 13 blk 4, Ladd & George's add, Waukegan, w. d. 550 00
E A Cummings and wife to A C Wember, lot 11 blk 15, Waukegan Highlands, w. d. 235 00
Walter Farwell and wife to J B Crosby, lot 6 blk 27, Lake Bluff w. d. 900 00
M S Willing and wife to Isabelle Cramer, lot 1 Baker & McGinnis sub, Lake Forest, s. w. d. 1 00
Chicago Title & Trust Co to D E Barry, lot 14 blk 7, Chicago Highlands, d. 310 00
H P Newman and wife to E J Nally, lot 8 and e 1/2 lot 2 and w 1/2 lot 4 blk 38, Highland Park, w. d. 8000 00
Geo Osterman and wife to August Winter, lot in Millage of Deerfield, w. d. 500 00
Eva V Schneider and hus to Fred Selig, 3 lots in Deerfield Park, w. d. 100 00
M J Hoffman and hus et al to W C Alexander, lot 8, Hartway & Hoffman's sub at 4th lake, w. d. 200 00
T J Jajinbofske and wife to E E Ernst, pt lots 6 7 blk C, Barrington, w. d. 1515 00
O B Hamlin and wife to Mary T Kerr, lots 1 2 3 blk 1, Barnett's add, Lake Villa, w. d. 1900 00
Mary T Kerr to E T Sheparson, lots 1 2 3 blk 1, Barnett's add, Lake Villa, w. d. 1925 00
Anton Furman and wife to K Wernski, lot 26 blk 88, Washburn Park, w. d. 700 00
L O Welwright and wife to H J Dunning, lot at ne cor Seward and Poplar sts, Waukegan, w. d. 5000 00

A SPARKLING REFRESHING SUMMER DRINK

Klein's
Pure German Birch Beer

A most palatable and health imparting beverage. Made by a method that insures absolute purity and unusual quality. Pleases the taste, refreshes, invigorates and relieves. Try it as well as Klein's Pure Ginger Ale and Soda. Sold everywhere.

F. G. KLEIN CO., Burlington, Wis.

WE HAVE NOW IN A FULL LINE OF LADIES AND CHILDRENS

OXFORDS AND SANDALS

Ladies White Canvas Oxford, plain toe Blucher, canvas heel...\$1.50
Ladies White Canvas Oxford with tip and leather heel...\$1.25
Ladies Vici Kid Oxford, military heel, from...\$1.00 to \$3.00
Ladies one, two, and three strap Sandals...\$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75
Misses Patent Leather Oxford, low heel...\$1.25
Misses Kid Oxford, low heel...\$1.00
Childs Patent Leather 3-strap Sandals from...80c to \$1.25
You will always find bargains of all kinds on our bargain table.

JOHN ENGMAN, ANTIOCH

The Central South

The abode of Soft Winds, Persistent Sunshine and Gentle Rains; the land of Beauty, Happiness, Flowers, Contentment and Health.

The Territory served by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, stretching from the Ohio River to the Gulf.

Throughout this wide area fertile land is yet to be had at—from a Northern standpoint—VERY LOW PRICES. From some of this land an average of \$18.95, net, was made last year on Strawberries. From Cantaloupes \$250.00. Peaches, Apples, Grapes, return handsomely. Cattle need but little winter feed.

Write me for Facts and Figures.

G. A. Park, Gen. Immigration and Industrial Ag't,
Louisville & Nashville R. R.
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

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STOVE POLISH
QUICKLY EASY!
OUTLASTS ALL OTHERS!
SOLD EVERYWHERE!
AYLING BROS.
14 HADDON AVE.
CHICAGO

F. S. MORRELL, DENTIST.
Lake Villa, Ill.

T. N. DONNELLY & Co.
Lons and Diamond Brokers
118 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Between Washington and Madison.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ALL KINDS JEWELRY at less than cost. At half the price you pay the regular stores.
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EUGENE M. RUNYARD
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
TELEPHONE 1303,
218 Washington St. WAUKEGAN, ILL.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

ELGIN, ILL., July 9—Butter firm at 20c. Output of the week, 997,000.

Mr. Bert Moore of Chicago spent Sunday with relatives at this place.

Mrs. Jessie Webb of Waukegan spent the fore part of the week at this place.

Miss Walker and lady friend, of Waukegan spent the past week at the Burke farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chinn and Miss Clara Johns of Kenosha spent Sunday at this place.

Miss Maude Brogan of Kenosha was an over Sunday visitor with relatives and friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Barber and Mrs. Charles Pullen were over Sunday visitors in Waukegan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dales and daughter of Tonica, Ill. are spending the week with friends at this place.

Chas. Harrison and wife, of Waukegan, were visiting relatives and friends here the fore part of the week.

Mrs. A. H. Stewart of Millburn and Mrs. Ralph Taylor of Lillie Lake spent Thursday with friends at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Brogan of Chicago are visiting this week with friends and relatives in Antioch and vicinity.

Mr. Fred Schilke, of Horican, Wis., returned home Friday after spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. G. Schilke and family.

On Sunday occurred the death of the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Glory, east of town. The funeral was held on Tuesday.

The regular meeting of the Ladies Aid was postponed from Wednesday afternoon and will be held on this (Thursday) afternoon instead.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Turner and family are this week moving to their new home at Grayslake. We are sorry to lose them from our village.

There will be dances every Wednesday night during July and August at the Antioch opera house at which an admission of 25 cents a person will be charged.

Uptil further notice the mass on Sundays at St. Peter's church, Antioch, will be at 11 o'clock a. m., except the last Sunday of the month, when mass will be at 9 a. m.

The ladies of the Angola Cemetery society will hold their next regular meeting at the home of Mrs. J. R. Cribb at this place on Tuesday afternoon, July 17. Supper 10 cents. Everybody invited.

The more pleasing and pleasant our government can make farm life the better it is for the government. Our cities are overcrowded with worthless loafers that might be honorable and respectable farmers. The rural route is one of the things that has been provided to make farm life more desirable and attractive, and as we all have to live off the farmers nothing should be left undone that could be done to make the farm inviting.

In these days of strife between two great political parties we must remember that after all we are just a band of brothers here on earth, traveling from the cradle to the grave. We live side by side, our children attend the same school and after the smoke of the battle has cleared away, we will still be friends and neighbors. Let the bitter things go unsaid. At best, life is short, and we get out of it a full measure of sorrow. Let us in our little city live as one big, good-natured family.

While we are not a prophet or the son of a prophet, but it is becoming a popular fad to give weather forecasts, so here is our prediction for this month: During the first half there will be some brisk winds from the north, but every day the sun will rise, and often there'll be gloomy skies; some days, however, may be fair, with southern winds and mellow air. Those things will happen sure we know, because they always happen so. This good month's moon will full, and office seekers will land their "pull." Some lucky ones will land the prize, while other men esteemed as wise will fail in all they undertake and find they've made a sad mistake, for Charlatans to fortune ride while modest worth is thrust aside. These things will happen we know, because they've always happened so. In this good month of 1906, the boys and girls will have their fun. They'll go to parties, dance and sport; they'll kiss each other in the dark; they'll marry and begin their life, a happy, hopeful man and wife, and sometime they will own a kid, just like their dads and mummies did. These things will happen sure, we know, because they've always happened so.

WHAT SCHOOL?

Why not prepare for Business?

THE KENOSHA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

turned down one hundred good office positions during the past year for lack of material to fill them. 60 COMPETENT SHORTHAND MEN could be placed before JAN. 1st. Catalog for its 14th YEAR Free.

OTIS L. TREMAY, PRIN.

KENOSHA, WISCONSIN.

TIMBER WASTE BY FIRE.

Need of Scientific Forestry in the United States Is Very Great.

A forest fire is a terrific thing to fight when it once gets a fair start. Often it is practically beyond human control not long after its destructive work begins. And it is a prodigious waste of the natural resources of the United States. Probably no other country suffers so much from fires in forests, says the Cleveland Leader.

If the timber of America could be saved from damage and destruction by fire the day of the exhaustion of the forest wealth with which this republic was wonderfully endowed would be indefinitely postponed. Fires not only ruin trees ready for use, but kill millions of young saplings. They prevent reforestation in many wide areas which have been denuded of their original timber.

The tragic news from northern Michigan and neighboring districts in Wisconsin is a grimly impressive reminder of the havoc and peril of forest fires. The story is old. It has been told over and over in the United States. Many thousands of lives have been cut short, in the aggregate, by fires in the woods. Uncounted millions of dollars worth of extremely useful property has gone up in smoke. The nation's resources have been wasted.

There is room for vast improvement in the guarding and care of American forests. It is possible to prevent many fires which would be terribly destructive if permitted to get well started. Others can be put out while still small enough to control. The whole wide field of forestry is open for progress which will mean much to the United States.

WARNING TO FISH EATERS

Study of Leprosy by English Physician Brings Out Startling Fact.

Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson, one of the best known of English physicians, who has been devoting himself for years to the study of leprosy and its causes, has set forth in a long letter to the English press his conclusions concerning this loathsome disease.

Not content with studying leprosy at every point in Europe where it had appeared, Dr. Hutchinson made a journey of investigation through the leprosy districts of South Africa and India, the result being to confirm his original theory that leprosy at all times and in all countries is caused in a great degree by the consumption of imperfectly cured or of tainted fish.

In India he found vegetarians, who are almost wholly free from the disease. Wherever the dietetic use of cereals has lessened the consumption of fish the ravages of the disease have either been decreased or altogether discontinued. Hawaii and other of the South Sea Islands had no leprosy until fish-curing was introduced as an industry. That leprosy is not contagious is shown by the fact that attendants in leper hospitals do not contract the disease, but numerous cases are on record where healthy persons, going to countries where the disease is established, eat the fish of the country and become afflicted with the disease.

GOATS DID THE MOWING.

In Two Summers the Brownies Cleared a Hillside of Brush and Briars.

A flock of Angora goats were put on a rocky hillside that it was desired to have cleared and gotten into grass, says a writer in Country Life in America. It was such a tangle of brush and briars that it was difficult to make a way through it.

The goats actually ate their way in until it was penetrated with paths in all directions. After the leaves within reach were eaten they would stand on their hind feet, with their forefeet in the branches, and so eat the leaves higher up, or, if the brush was not too large, would throw their weight against and bend it to the ground, where others would help strip it of its foliage.

The leaves would come out again only to be eaten off, then the sprouts would come from the roots to share the same fate, until at the end of the second summer everything in the shape of a bush not over six feet tall, except the pine and laurel, was completely killed, and white clover was beginning to appear.

Visitation of Frogs.

An Australian town near Melbourne had a strange visitation. An army of frogs swarmed from a near-by morass swarmed into the town. They covered the roads, and got into the houses, whence the householders had to sweep them or shovel them. The episode caused somewhat of a scare in the minds of the superstitious, and some of the old folk declared the end of the world was at hand. The invasion, however, finally passed on to some more congenial home to sing its choruses of "Brek-kek-kek-kek koar," which Aristophanes put into their mouths.

Tax on Church Chimes.

Included in this year's budget of the town council of Santa Cruz, Tenerife, was a tax on the ringing of church bells, at the rate of 20 cents a chime, but the civil governor vetoed the scheme.

To Make Sure.

Miss Hasoigne—Er—before announcing our engagement, count, I—er—I think perhaps it would be more satisfactory if you had your—little guaranteed.—Los Angeles Herald.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS

ANTIOCH DEPARTMENT STORE

Everything Ready For Spring.

Come this week and see the new Spring Dress Goods just opened.

Come this week and see the new Spring Silks.

Come this week and see the Butterick and Designer Spring Styles and Patterns.

Your Attention is called to a very attractive line of

LAWNS, DIMITIES, MOHAIRS, CASHMERES, BRILLIANTINES, FANCY PRINTS, GINGHAMS, PEROALES, LACES, EMBROIDERY, WIDE EMBROIDERY FOR CORSET COVERS. NEW LINE OF CORSETS, MUSLIN AND RIBBED UNDERWEAR.

LADIES FANCY NECKWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS, POCKET BOOKS, BELTS, AUTO AND DRIVING GLOVES. THE "BLACK CAT" STOCKINGS IN LARGE SUPPLY, THE BEST FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Lace Curtains and Draperies.

Ready made Sheets and Pillow Slips.

For spring sale

D. M. Ferry & Co's. Garden Seeds in bulk or package.

Lees' Poultry Goods, fill the basket and make healthy chicks.

Blatchford's Stock Food and Calf Meal makes slick stock.

These goods are proving satisfactory and meeting with a constantly increasing demand.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS.

We offer a large line of well selected, up-to-date goods, embracing

Ties, Collars, Gloves, Underwear, Hosiery, Hats and Caps.

SELZ SHOES AND RUBBERS.

Selz Shoes and Rubbers always give satisfaction in fit, wear and style. We are still selling Shoes and Rubbers at the old prices, though manufacturers have all advanced their prices.

GROCERIES.

Did you find our 25c Coffee to equal any you ever had at 80c? Did you try 1 1/2-pound can of Corn at 10c? You can buy a case of 24 cans for \$2.00. Did you know that we will save you 40c on an investment of \$2.00, that is 20 per cent? Did you try 1 can of Early June Peas at 10c? You can buy a case of 24 cans for \$2.30. Did you know you cannot do better than buy now all you want this summer? Did you know that if you buy the Monarch Canned Vegetable, Fruits, Preserves and Fish you are sure of buying the best at about the same prices as regular standard goods? Did you try the Monarch Salad Oil, Pure Olive Oil, Chile Sauce and Catsup? Did you try a big bottle Pickles, Sweet Mixed, Sweet Gherkins, Sour Gherkins and Chow Chow at 15c? Did you try our unequalled Fancy Full Cream Cheese? Did you buy 6 cents of Keystone Plug Tobacco for 25c? Did you buy 1,500 Matches for 10c, or 6,000 Matches for 35c? Did you know that these are only a FEW of the MANY BARGAINS you can find at this store!

HARDWARE.

We are agents for American Field Fencing, have a large stock, prices are now low. Also Field Fencing for poultry. Regular Poultry Netting 1 to 6 feet high. Agents for the National Wire Co's Woven Wire Cloth. Now is the time to get ready for Screen Doors, Window Screens, etc.

Diamond brand Farm Field and Garden Tools. Paints, Oils, Brushes, Glass, Calcimine, Varnishes, etc.

A Tragic Finish.

A watchman's neglect permitted a leak in the great North Sea dyke, which a child's finger could have stopped, to become a ruinous break, devastating an entire province of Holland. In like manner Kenneth Milver, of Vanceboro, Me., permitted a little cold to go unnoticed until a tragic finish was only averted by Dr. King's New Discovery. He writes: "Three doctors gave me up to die of lung inflammation, caused by a neglected cold; but Dr. King's New Discovery saved my life." Guaranteed best cough and cold cure, at Swan's drug store, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Glass Plate Drills.

Mercury tempering is used for drills which are to be employed in perforating glass plates. The drill is heated to a white heat and plunged into the mercury, which makes it extremely hard. The drill is kept moist with a saturated solution of camphor and oil of turpentine. The process requires considerable care and labor to produce good results.

Serious Tangle.

"How about that Buxley divorce suit?" "That's what I was going to tell you. He sued for divorce on the ground of desertion, and she filed a cross bill, alleging cruelty. Now they want to call off both suits and make up, and their lawyers won't let 'em."—Chicago Tribune.

Help! Help! I'm Falling

Thus cried the hair. And a kind neighbor came to the rescue with a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. The hair was saved! This was because Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair medicine. Falling hair is caused by a germ, and this medicine completely destroys these germs. Then the healthy scalp gives rich, healthy hair.

The best kind of a testimonial— "Sold for over sixty years." Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of SASSAPARILLA, PILLS, CHERRY PECTORAL.

Two Bottles Cured Him.

"I was troubled with kidney complaint for about two years," writes A. H. Davis, of Mt. Sterling, Ia., "but two bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure effected a permanent cure." Sold by J. H. Swan.

Earth Not Yet Finished.

From Iceland to New Zealand and from Vesuvius and the Canaries to San Francisco, states the New York Tribune, the earth has recently been giving an exhibition which goes to show that it is not yet a dead world, or even a finished world, notwithstanding the long time geologists affirm it has been getting ready as a completed abode for man. And not even the geologists dare to predict the date when such disturbances will cease.

Bronchitis for Twenty years.

Mrs. Minerva Smith, of Danville, Ill., writes: "I had bronchitis for twenty years and never got any relief until I used Foley's Honey and Tar which is sure cure." Sold by J. H. Swan.

Live Thermometers.

The chirp of crickets on a hot summer's night falls into a rhythmic beat, and this beat is a very accurate thermometer. In the latitude of Boston, according to Outing, the crickets chirp about 50 times a minute when the temperature is at 50 degrees. They add four chirps a minute for every degree above that. It is said that in other localities, while the number of chirps to the minute may not be the same as the Boston figure, there is a ratio of increase which is invariable.

Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar is the original laxative cough syrup and combines the qualities necessary to relieve the cough and purge the system of cold. Contains no opiates. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Names of Kings.

Denmark's kings for 384 years have all been named Christian or Frederick. It is the law of Denmark that Christian must be succeeded by Frederick and Frederick by Christian. To attain this, every Danish prince, no matter what other names he may receive, always has Christian and Frederick among them.

Costly Seeds.

Alfalfa seed is worth eight dollars per bushel. It will soon be so that a farmer can come to town with enough alfalfa seed in his pockets to buy a new suit of clothes.

When Other Medicines Have Failed, take Foley's Kidney Cure. It has cured when everything else has disappointed.

Earl Who Could Act.

The late earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham was an excellent amateur actor as a lad, and took part with great success in one of Moliere's plays when he was at Eton. His youngest son, the Hon. Denys Finch-Hatton, has recently been elected president of "Pop," the famous Eton "acting society."

Popular Place.

Census returns have just been published for the town of Nice. These show what a populous place the Queen of the Riviera has become. On March 4 the total number of inhabitants was 149,448, and the total number of houses was 7,987. Among the residents was one centenarian.

Lady Sea-Anglers.

"There is a steady increase in the number of lady sea-anglers, and Great Yarmouth, Eng., has now a lady sea-anglers' club. Gentlemen are admitted to membership, but the committee consists entirely of women."

The Dodging Period

of a woman's life is the name often given to "change of life." Your menses come at long intervals, and grow scantier until they stop. The change lasts three or four years, and causes much pain and suffering, which can, however, be cured by taking

WINE OF CARDUI

Woman's Refuge in Distress

It quickly relieves the pain, nervousness, irritability, miserableness, fainting, dizziness, hot and cold flashes, weakness, tired feeling, etc. Cardui will bring you safely through "the dodging period," and build up your strength for the rest of your life. You can get it at all druggists in \$1.00 bottles.

"EVERYTHING BUT DEATH" I suffered with Virginia Roberts (of Easton, Mass.) until I took Cardui, which cured me so quickly it surprised my doctor, who didn't know I was taking it.

One Man's Evil

By EFFIE ROWLAND

CHAPTER XVI.—(Continued.)

The woman sat down and stared at the fat, white envelope, that was to be the price of her freedom. Suddenly Sylvia turned. She held in her hand a small, old-fashioned picture.

"That was how I looked twenty-two years ago," George Stanton, she said. "You will find no hardness, no selfishness in that girl's face. I started life humbly, if you will; but at least there was purity and honesty surrounding me. Many have tried to search out my origin and few have succeeded. I have been too careful for that. It was not of myself I thought so much, but of those who, in the long ago, belonged to me and cherished me. I have never spoken to a living soul of that past till now; but as we stand on the brink of becoming man and wife, I am driven to look back on that past. Something of my old self seems to rind about against what you would have me do. I have never willingly stooped to crime. See, this picture represents my soul. In those days I was as white as a lily. Swear to me on this picture that this money came to you by no evil means, and I will take you for my husband."

Advancing toward her, he took the picture she held and pressed it to his lips. "I swear to you," he said, thickly, "that this money has come to me honorably." The next moment she lay in Stanton's arms, but the lips he kissed were unresponsive, and he knew that though he had stained his soul to win this woman, she would never really be his.

CHAPTER XVII.

Antonia had given very little thought to her uncle's wife in these long, sad, anxious days, and she was almost startled on the afternoon following that meeting with Gerald when a little note was brought to her with the message that Lady Betty Marchmont was waiting below in her carriage, and desired to see her. The girl's first instinct was to refuse the request.

But even while she paused, Lady Charlotte's maid came to tell her that Lady Betty had left her carriage, and had taken it for granted that Antonia would see her; it would be, therefore, impossible for the girl to avoid going down stairs.

Lady Betty, to carry through her plans as regards Gerald, however, had to play a role with Antonia. Therefore she began to probe Antonia delicately. "There is something written in your face that seems to tell me you are still troubled, that the news that caused you to quarrel with your father is still the same."

"Hubert is still missing," answered Antonia; "for five long days he has been lost to us. You remember that I spoke to you of this faithful friend of his; it is Ben who has been searching; yet we cannot find a trace of Hubert."

"Oh, you must not have cried Lady Betty. 'This is not the matter for an amateur; you must have professional aid. You ought to have had detectives from the very beginning.'"

"It is this suspense, this uncertainty," Antonia said, in a low, suffering voice. "That kills slowly."

"You must hope always, dear; I am sure you are passing through a very hard time; but, believe me, it will come to an end—a happy end, I mean."

At that moment the door was opened, and one of the maids appeared. "Sir Gerald Tenby wishes to know, miss, if you will speak to him for a few minutes."

Betty Marchmont turned very pale. She seemed to tremble from head to foot. This was a confirmation of what she had imagined; but she found that the truth was very unpleasant. Antonia had said one word only as the maid gave her this message.

"Impossible!" fell from her lips, and then she paused and hesitated.

Back to her memory came the task she had set herself; the acute necessity of obtaining information about Hubert, no matter at what cost to herself. Before she could speak, however, Lady Betty had sprung to her feet.

"I will see Sir Gerald for you, Antonia," she said, hurriedly; "you really are not fit to see any one. Let me explain to him that you are ill."

A slight frown contracted Antonia's brows. Once again there rushed over her mind that strong feeling of distrust for this once woman. Her manner was at its coldest as she spoke in answer:

"There is no need to burden yourself with this errand," she said, "unless, of course, you wish to speak to Sir Gerald yourself."

But Lady Betty was already half out of the room.

"I can explain so much better than a maid," she said, and she passed down the staircase with an excitement thrilling her.

Gerald was waiting on the doorstep. He had refused to enter the house until he knew that Antonia would see him. His face was very dark as he turned suddenly and saw Betty Marchmont coming toward him.

She saw his expression, and resented it bitterly; but this was too good an opportunity to be lost. She made full demand on her subtlety.

"He does not want to see me," she said to herself. "I will punish him for this. I regret to say, Sir Gerald," she said, aloud, "that Antonia is not well enough to see you. I was just leaving her, and she begged me to convey this message to you."

She was quick to note that a kind of relief flitted across his face as he heard her voice. She had managed to convey so much in her tone, and to carry out this effect to a more successful issue, she was passing him to go to her carriage without another word; but Gerald stopped her.

"Pray forgive me, Lady Betty," he said. "I have a great weight on my conscience,

and a thousand apologies to make to you. Would it be possible for us to speak together for a little while?"

He glanced at her carriage as he spoke, but though she was elated beyond measure at her success, Lady Betty played now the part of prudence to perfection. She ignored his suggestion that she should ask him to drive with her.

"I am going to the park in about half an hour's time," she said, coldly; "perhaps we might find an opportunity of speaking for a few minutes there," and, bending her head, she went forward, and sat in her victoria.

He found his way to the park, and soon located Lady Betty.

"Let us go to those two chairs," he said, indicating two placed under the grateful shade of the trees some little distance away from the crowd.

Gerald helped her to alight, and they strolled over the grass together. She felt that he was playing a part, and she wondered what truth he was trying to hide. While he was endeavoring to make flowery little speeches to her, she broke in upon them abruptly.

"I don't want any more excuses," she said. "You cannot put aside the fact that you treated me very rudely. I don't think there are many women who would have done what I did the other day, to go by myself to your rooms simply for the purpose of warning you."

The smile had frozen on Gerald Tenby's lips. His face was now quiet and set. He had himself well in hand, and yet somehow Lady Betty's eyes disconcerted him.

"To warn me!" he said, in accents of profound surprise. "Dear Lady Betty, this is most mysterious! I don't understand."

"Of course you don't understand. How could you, if you do not know what has happened? I tried to explain in my letters that I wanted to see you, not for a personal matter, but I got no answer."

"I have told you," Gerald said, hurriedly, "that I only received all your letters at once."

"I don't know why, or how, you did not receive my letters," she said, with a touch of peevishness. "I should not have troubled about you at all; but I thought you were my friend; but, of course, you must have known that I called at your chambers. That odious man you have engaged as your secretary must have told you that he met me at your door."

"Sir Gerald shook his head. "Stanton told me something about meeting a lady on the stairs, but he gave me to understand that it was a stranger to him. How could I have possibly imagined that you would have come?"

Gerald tried to put a tone of affection into his voice. "Won't you tell me now," he said, pleadingly, "why you troubled yourself about me so much?"

"Perhaps my information is stale news," she said.

"Let me hear it," Gerald answered; but before Lady Betty could speak a bland voice broke in on their conversation, and George Stanton emerged from behind their chairs.

He was faultlessly dressed, and looked what he really was—a handsome and a well bred man—yet had he been a reptile Lady Betty could not have shrunk from him more completely.

"Pray forgive me, Lady Betty," Stanton said, raising his hat; "but I caught sight of Sir Gerald in the distance, and as I have some important papers for him I was obliged to take this opportunity of giving them."

Lady Betty rose to her feet with a flourish.

"Will you take me back to my carriage?" she said to Sir Gerald.

When he had put Lady Betty into her carriage, and had stood and watched it roll away, he turned and retraced his steps. His face was very pale, and in his eyes there blazed a fierce expression, which was comprehensible enough to Stanton. As the two men stood for a moment side by side, Gerald said:

"Let us be clear with each other, Stanton. I refuse to be dogged and spied upon in this way."

Stanton shrugged his shoulders and laughed.

"You are not the master to give orders," he said. "It is as much to my interest as to your own that I should know what you are doing. You are a bit of a fool, you know, Tenby, if the truth is told. Look at yourself this moment. Why, you cannot control yourself. Here we are with the world looking at you, and you are ready to fly at my throat and make a scene. Take a pull at yourself, man, and bear in mind one thing; that, whether you like it or whether you don't, I mean to keep my eye upon you. Come this way. See! take this letter and read it as if it were something very important. Already I am accepted as your secretary; that will account for our being together as we now are."

CHAPTER XVIII.

Gerald Tenby turned upon his companion. There was something wild in his expression—the look of an animal at bay; then the wildness went, and over his face there stole that mask that hid all expression.

"Say what you have to say," he said, sullenly, "and then let us change the conversation. I am a bit sick of talking all ways on the same theme. Come, let us walk in the direction of my club."

As they strolled along, speaking apparently in casual fashion, Sylvia Castella passed them in her carriage. She noted them from a distance, and her eyes followed them with an interest that was strangely new to her.

Nether man looked at her as she went by, and she drew a deep breath of relief. Though she stood now pledged to marry Stanton, she dreaded the mere thought of being in his presence.

"I cannot help doubting him," she said

to herself, restlessly. "He swore last night that that money had come to him honorably, yet it would be easy enough for him to perjure himself. Oh! why was I such a fool as to have any dealings with this man? Drive me to the British Museum," she ordered her coachman.

Here in this lonely place Sylvia seemed to feel that the shadows of coming evening were significant of the coming evening of her life. And as she sat wondering vaguely what had come to pass with her, she noticed a girl walking slowly down the room.

The girl wore a long, straight, black gown that fell in folds about her. Sylvia recognized at once the proud bearing and the small head, and her approbation went out in a whole-hearted fashion to Antonia's grace and beauty.

She was conscious, too, of a strange beat of excitement at her heart. It was certainly odd that she should have met this girl two days running and in two such opposite directions.

Sylvia had risen from her seat, and was about to go. Another moment and she would have passed Antonia, perhaps never to be again in such close contact with the girl, when a little accident occurred.

Strung around her waist Sylvia wore a gold and jeweled belt; from it dangled many costly and useless objects. One of these small jeweled trifles snapped and fell to the ground as she rose, rolling to Antonia's feet. Instantly the girl stooped and picked up the toy, and turned with a smile to give it to this tall, beautiful woman, whose face seemed vaguely familiar to her.

Sylvia took the trinket, paused an instant, and then, yielding to a rush of feeling such as had not come to her for many a day, and which had been caused by the sight of Antonia's companion the day before, she spoke to the girl.

"Please forgive me," said Sylvia, "but can you direct me? I cannot find my way to the entrance."

"If you will allow me, I will take you there. I am on my way out of the museum; in fact, I think we must be two of the last people left in the building. Fortunately they know me," Antonia added, with a faint smile. "I come here very often."

They spoke casually as they walked together through the long room, and something in the tone of Sylvia's voice brought back to Antonia the burr of her native country. She said this quite frankly.

"I believe that you come from the same part of the world that I do," she said. "It is not a beautiful place, yet I love it very dearly."

"I was born in Lancashire," Sylvia answered; "but it is a long time since I was there. I thought," she added, hurriedly, "that I had long ago lost the accent."

"Don't try to lose it," said Antonia. "I know it. Southern ears it has an ugly sound; but to mine I confess there is both music and sweet remembrance in such an accent."

They passed on a few yards in silence and then Sylvia seemed to awaken to a sense of duty.

"I think I can find my way now," she said; "it is very kind of you to have taken so much trouble for me. Perhaps I ought to tell you that I am Sylvia Castella, the actress."

"I have heard your name," said Antonia, gently, "and now I understand why your face seemed familiar to me. Do you come here often, Miss Castella?"

"I hardly know what brought me here to-day," she said abruptly. "Yes, I do know; I wanted to think quietly to myself. You are very young, and, therefore, you will not understand that there are moments when one has to pause and take stock, as it were, of one's life."

"I am not very old, certainly," said Antonia, with her beautiful smile. "At least, as years are counted, but I think I have grasped already the knowledge that there can be great delight and terrible bitterness in life."

"There is something about you," said Sylvia, "that makes me speak out frankly. When I saw you coming toward me just now I recognized you. I was sitting under the trees in the park yesterday morning when you passed me with your dogs. You were talking to a big, sunburned man, and you seemed both of you to be very sad. I watched you—not from curiosity, but because I was interested in you. I admire you with all my heart. You won't mind my saying that, will you? And I thought—here Sylvia's voice hurried a little—"that the man who was with you looked good."

"Indeed, you are right," said Antonia. "He is good, simple and noble. A splendid friend. One whom I honor and love."

"Yes, he is a worthy man," Sylvia Castella said, with a faint smile on her lips.

(To be continued.)

His Peroration.

The following was part of a young attorney's peroration on argument of demurrer in one of the courts recently: "May I please your honor, this is a stupendous question. Its decision by you this day will live in judicial history long after you and I shall have passed from this scene of earthly glory and sublimity, when the tower of Pisa shall be forgotten, when Waterloo and Borodina shall grow dim in the distant cycles of receding centuries, when the names of Eugene, Marlborough and Napoleon are no longer remembered, when the pyramids of the Pharaohs shall have crumbled into dust, when the hippopotamus shall cease to inhabit his native Nile; even then your ruling on this demurrer will still survive in the antique volumes of legal lore, as fresh, green and imperishable. The case, your honor, originally concerns the cost of two new hats and an umbrella."—Success Magazine.

Effects of Rarefied Atmosphere.

Miss Jane E. Duncan tells of the effects of the rarefied atmosphere on one of the lofty passes in western Tibet.

"Even hill ponies sometimes spin round and drop down dead. But in my own case I felt the air so exhilarating that I could have laughed and sung for pure joy if there had been anybody to keep me in countenance, and I was in the saddle for seven and a half hours continuously that day without feeling tired."

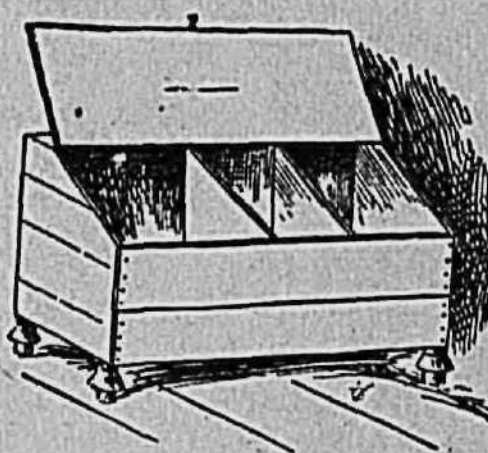
No man is interested in another man's troubles—unless he is a lawyer.

FARMS AND FARMERS



Home-Made Grain Box.

There is enough grain stored on every farm to warrant the building of a grain box, particularly when one can be built for a very small sum and with but little labor. Such a box is easily constructed from dry goods boxes, using a number of the same size to obtain the desired capacity and setting them end to end, fastening them together or not as desired. The fronts are cut so as to obtain the proper slant and then a cover is made so that the box or boxes may



THE HOME-MADE GRAIN BOX.

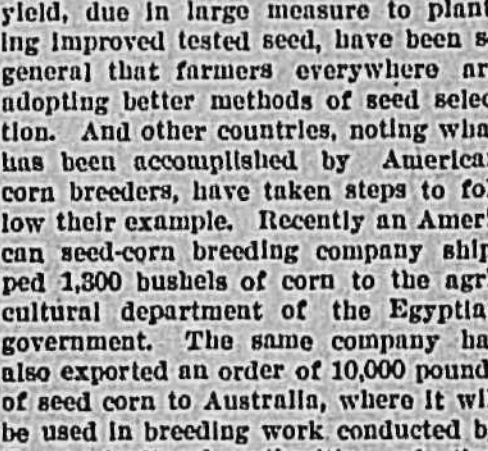
be locked if necessary. Divisions are made in the inside in accordance with the quantity of each kind of grain to be stored. The boxes are set on legs about fifteen inches high and each of these legs has an inverted cap of tin placed on it near where the leg joins the box. These tins will prevent vermin in the shape of rats and mice from easily climbing up the box and getting at the grain. If desired the several divisions may be lined inside so as to make them more vermin proof. The illustration shows how simple this grain box is.—Indianapolis News.

Seed Corn Breeding Pays.

Corn-breeding work, still in its infancy, already has spelled profit for many growers. Material increases in yield, due in large measure to planting improved tested seed, have been so general that farmers everywhere are adopting better methods of seed selection. And other countries, noting what has been accomplished by American corn breeders, have taken steps to follow their example. Recently an American seed-corn breeding company shipped 1,800 bushels of corn to the agricultural department of the Egyptian government. The same company has also exported an order of 10,000 pounds of seed corn to Australia, where it will be used in breeding work conducted by the agricultural authorities of that country. It is to the corn belt of America that the peoples of the earth come for corn. Our corn crop is the envy of all civilized countries which cannot or do not grow corn.

White Pekin Ducks.

The White Pekin is a popular duck which has a distinctive type especially its own, and differing from all others in the shape and carriage of its body. The legs are set far back, which causes the bird to walk in an upright position. In size these ducks are very large, some reaching as high as twenty pounds to the pair. Their flesh is very delicate and free from grossness, and they are considered among the best of table



WHITE PEKIN DUCKS.

fowls. They are excellent layers, averaging from 100 to 130 eggs each in a season. They are non-setters, hardy, easily raised and the earliest in maturing of any ducks.

Grow Something New.

Make it a point this summer to find out some crop or vegetable everybody seems to want, and that no one has grown to any extent in your neighborhood, and grow that yourself next year. It is quite possible to make a crop of peppers, cauliflower, spinach or eggplant or some other unusual thing, one of the most profitable crops on the farm. If the demand is good and the supply in your neighborhood limited, the same thing is often true of squash. Along in the winter when fresh vegetables are scarce, there is always a demand in the city markets for squash.

Keeping Calves Thrifty.

A calf kept winter and summer in thrifty growth at 2 years will make as much more beef than one neglectedly kept at twice that age. The profit will all be found on the 2-year-old; and the loss on the 4-year-old; yet owners of the latter have pursued such system—if system it can be called—with the idea that they were saving money. Keep the thrifty animal two years longer in the same way, and something

very handsome in the way of beef will be the result, while the starveling can never pay the expense of rearing and feeding.

Guinea.

The Guinea is said to be a native of western Africa and is a very active bird of a rather wild nature. The wild nature of the beautiful fowls is an objection with many poultrymen. There are two breeds of guineas, the pearl and the white guinea. The pearl guinea is of a wilder disposition than the white guinea. Both breeds are about the same size. The flesh of the pearl guinea is darker than that of the white, which makes the white guinea preferable as a table fowl. Both breeds of guineas are good summer egg producers. They begin laying in April or May and continue to lay until late in the fall. The pearl guinea is very sensitive about having her nest disturbed and often leaves the nest if a part of her eggs are removed. The white guinea is not so particular about her nest and will continue to lay in the nest if only one egg is left in it. Our white guinea often lay in the nest boxes in the poultry house with the chicken hens. Guinea are valuable insect destroyers. They will eat insects that the chickens will not, such as the potato bug and gooseberry worm. I noticed our guineas picking the worms off the gooseberry bushes and not a worm escaped that the guineas could reach. They picked the worms off as high as they could jump.

How to Girdle Grape Vines.

The girdling or ringing of grapevines is done to increase the size of each cluster. It is not done generally, however, although some find the method profitable. The bark is entirely removed below the fruit cluster about a month before the period of ripening which hastens maturity about a week or two and enlarges the bunch and berries. The sap ascends through the pores of the wood to sustain growth, but the elaborated sap descends through the wood and the bark and can go no lower than the point at which the girdle is made, where it stops and is utilized in feeding the grapes. Some injury is done the vine below the girdle, and hence it may not pay on an extensive scale.

Jumpers to Break Colic.

A Canadian farmer says that there is nothing yet discovered so useful in breaking a colt in winter as the old-fashioned "jumper." A jumper is simply made of two saplings twenty feet or more long, weakened about five feet from the butt ends by shaving the upper sides half through, so that the poles sag when the rider is on the seat and the colt bitches. The seat is supported by four posts and the horse is placed far out in the shafts. A colt cannot go over backwards with this.

Good Tonic for the Hogs.

If the hogs are growing as fast and doing as well as they can do, nothing is needed in the way of medicine. But if they are a little off in any way, a few doses of the following will straighten them up.

Wood charcoal, 1 pound; sulphur, 1 pound; sodium chloride, 2 pounds; sodium bicarbonate, 2 pounds; sodium hyposulphite, 2 pounds; sodium sulphate, 1 pound; antimony sulphide, 1 pound. Pulverize and thoroughly mix.

The dose is a large tablespoonful for each 200 pounds weight of hogs to be treated, given once a day. The hogs will eat this mixed in their food, unless very ill, when it should be poured into them, mixed in water.

Great Goat for Mohair.

The South African goat, Sultan, sheared eighteen and one-half pounds of mohair at one clipping. This is the record in this country and probably the world's record. He was barred from competition at the St. Louis Fair because judges would not believe that the mohair then carried was grown within the time specified by the rules. At the Portland, Ore., Fair he took grand prize for the best buck. He is said to possess wonderful prepotent power.

Shading Helps Young Grass.

Recently a farmer who had plowed up a fence row related the fence after seeding with timothy and clover. It was a rail fence, laid worm fashion, and under the rails, where the heat of the sun was shaded, the grass was vigorous, and at least three times as thick as it was where no shade was had. This burning up of the plants by heat, perhaps, explains some failures in growing grass from seed without protection.

Feed for Mare in Foal.

While in foal the mare does not necessarily require food different in quality from that fed at other times, but all things being equal, the quantity should be somewhat larger. Oats are the best feed, yet shorts and bran may be fed with beneficial results. Mash can be given occasionally, and where possible cooked feed may be supplied at night three times a week.

POTTED MEAT NOT PRESERVED.

Manufacturers' Association and Sanitary Inspector So Report.

The following extracts from reports of the National Manufacturers' Association and Inspector Hedrick, Sanitary Inspector of the City of Chicago, refute the sensational charges made against the canned meat packers:

Our investigation of the Canned and Potted Meat part of the packing industry showed that the methods used make the use of preservatives unnecessary, and indicated that no preservatives or artificial coloring is now used by the Canned Meat packer.

The meat is first partially cooked in large kettles, then the fat and bones are trimmed off and the meat packed late tins. The air is then withdrawn with vacuum pumps and the cans sealed in vacuum. Next they are put into large cookers, where the cooking process is finished. In the packing of some products it is necessary that the cans be reopened and the steam allowed to escape, the vent hole being immediately ressealed while the goods are hot, so as to retain the vacuum.

The entire process is quite similar to that used by the family cook when putting up fruits and vegetables, except that meat is sealed in the cans instead of being put in glass jars. We found that the solder in making the cans and in sealing them is all placed on the outside of the can and does not come in contact with the contents.

We were informed that much of the cause for complaint in canned meats was because of the mistaken idea that the goods would keep in perfect condition after they had been opened. This would be the fact if they were preserved with chemicals, but as they are only kept in condition because of being sealed in vacuum thus they spoil just as readily as fresh meats do after they have been opened and exposed to the air, but will keep indefinitely if the can is not punctured. It is also a well-known scientific fact that decaying meat generates a gas which will explode any package which is hermetically sealed.

Sanitary Inspector Hedrick submitted to Commissioner Whalen his analysis of conditions in the Libby, McNeill & Libby plant. He found "with reference to general conditions, that the floors, halls, stairs, tables, etc., are kept clean," and "that the entire department—viewed from our standpoint—was in a satisfactory condition. All workrooms are light, and have good ventilation."

Drama in Iceland.

In its march to the Pole the drama has reached Iceland. It is a recent graft upon the intellectual life of the island, according to the London Globe. The first theater was founded so recently as 1897, and there is only one in the island—at Reykjavik—but it has taken firm root. The dramatic season opens in October and closes at the end of April, when the good folk go fishing, and the theater is open about three evenings a week. Bjornson and Ibsen are mostly drawn upon, but during the last season one or two native poets have recited their own compositions, which promise well. The municipality and the Diet each subsidize the theater to the extent of 500 crowns.

BLOATED WITH DROPSY.

The Heart Was Badly Affected When the Patient Began Using Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Elizabeth Maxwell, of 415 West Fourth St., Olympia, Wash., says: "For over three years I suffered with a dropsical condition without being aware that it was due to kidney trouble. The early stages were principally backache and bearing down pain, but I went along without worrying much until dropsy set in. My feet

and ankles swelled up, my hands puffed, and became so tense I could hardly close them. I had great difficulty in breathing, and my heart would flutter with the least exertion. I could not walk far without stopping again and again to rest. Since using four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills the bloating has gone down and the feelings of distress have disappeared."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

From Philadelphia.

The visitor from Philadelphia had been taken in hand by his Pittsburgh friends and shown the sights of the city, from the Carnegie Art Institute to the belching furnaces of Homestead together with other points of semi-historical interest. The visitor was naturally impressed with the action and snapshots of the city.

"Now," said the visitor, gratefully, "I must try to repay you for your courtesy whenever you come to my town. By the by, have you ever been in Philadelphia?"

"Yes," said the Pittsburgher, "I spent several years there—in one afternoon!"—Pittsburgh Gazette.

AWFUL ITCHING ON SCALP.

Hair Finally Had to Be Cut to Save Any—Scalp Now in Good Condition—Cured by Cuticura.

"I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for a diseased scalp, dandruff, and constant falling of hair. Finally I had to cut my hair to save any at all. Just at that time I read about the Cuticura Remedies. Once every week I shampooed my hair with the Cuticura Soap, and I used the Ointment twice weekly. In two months' time my hair was long enough to do up in French twist. That is now five years ago, and I have a lovely head of hair. Its length is six inches below my waistline, my scalp is in very good condition, and no more dandruff or itching of the scalp. I used other remedies that were recommended to me as good, but with no results. Mrs. W. F. Gray, Clay Center, Neb., Oct. 23, 1905."

Every year Germany's population increases at the rate of 800,000.

NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

LAKE VILLA, ILL.

Miss Gertrude Miller is home from her southern trip.

Mrs. R. Sherwood and children spent Sunday in Waukegan.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Nelson will start on Saturday for Denver, Col. They expect to be absent about a month.

Frank Sherwood who has been teaching in Alabama the past year came home on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller arrived home on Monday after a month's visit with relatives in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. T. A. Bray and two children of Le Mars, Iowa, have been visiting her uncle H. J. Nelson the past week.

Mrs. Al Thorsen and two children of Kenilworth and Mrs. W. Batty of Waukegan have been visiting their sister, Mrs. Gonyo.

The ladies of the Antioch cemetery society will meet with Mrs. J. R. Cribb at her home in Antioch, on Tuesday afternoon July 17. Everyone welcome.

Until further notice the mass on Sundays at Blessed Sacrament Mission, Lake Villa, will be at 9 o'clock a. m., except the last Sunday of the month, when mass will be at 11 a. m. Entrance directly across from Jarvis hotel.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Mrs. J. Morrell is entertaining her little grandchildren of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Root entertained friends from Chicago over Sunday.

Mr. Tonis will move his family into the rooms vacated by Mr. Edwards' family.

Mr. Jos. Turner, of Antioch, has moved his family into the pretty new home here.

The celebration here the 4th was a grand success. Fully 3000 were present.

We are glad to report that Miss Flossie Strang is improving. She expected home from the McAlister Hospital this week.

Miss Alice and Harold Strang are spending the week with their aunt, Mrs. G. Townsend.

Dr. Tulman, of Muskegon, Mich., and a friend from Chicago, were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Sammerly the first of the week.

Graylake is to have the Soldiers' Reunion here August 23 and 24. Plans are being made to make this a big success.

Mrs. J. Leesbott and children, of Wichita, Kas., are spending a few weeks with relatives here.

Mrs. Mary Bard returned to her home in Waukegan on Saturday after spending a few days with Mrs. F. Wilbur.

Mrs. Godfrey went to Russell on Friday where she will spend a few days with her daughter, Mrs. McNamara.

Miss Etta Farr left for Pilcher, Washington, on Monday, where she will spend some time with her brother Plinnie and family.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Mr. Adams returned home last Friday. Mr. Abott of Cincinnati, Ohio, is spending a couple of weeks at John Thain's.

Whitlock Johnson of Oak Park is out for the summer at John Trotter's.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown of Chicago spent the fourth at Mr. Wentworth's.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Thom spent the fourth with relatives here.

Bruce Stephens of Waukegan spent the fourth with his parents here.

Leslie Kamper of Rochester spent the fourth around Millburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsh Odett visited over the fourth in Milwaukee.

Rev. Loomis of Rochester Wis., filled the pulpit last Sunday.

Miss Helen Sanford is entertaining a friend from Bowmanville.

Mr. Holmes of Chicago spent the fourth with his father here.

Many from here attended the M. W. A. picnic at Grayslake the fourth.

Mabel and Bae Adams are spending their vacation with their grandmother, Mrs. R. Pantall.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Wheaton of Wheaton, Ill. spent the fourth with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Safford.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Anderson of Lake Forest visited at W. A. Bonner's over the fourth.

Mrs. A. H. Stewart and Mrs. Ralph Taylor spent Thursday with the Ames Ames family at Antioch last Thursday.

Miss Gladys Stewart of Gurnee visited a few days last week with her aunt Miss Agnes Bonner.

Mrs. A. K. Bain entertained relatives to dinner the fourth, those from Evanston were her sister Mamie and three brothers Bert, Richard and Fred Trotter.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hughes came home Saturday night. Mrs. Hughes will stay with her mother, the remainder of the summer, and finish teaching her term of music.

Best Excuse.

The best excuse is the one that is never needed.

RUSSELL, ILL.

Mrs. Wm Murray is able to be up again. Mrs. James Reeves returned to Kenosha after spending the week at home.

Mr. LeRoy Alcock who has been sick the past week is much improved.

Miss Anna Carlson spent Sunday at home.

Mr. E. J. Murrie is working nights at Deerfield.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Crawford spent the fourth with C. A. Edwards and family.

Mrs. George Edwards returned to Chicago to attend the funeral of her brother who died on Friday.

The dance given in Reeves Hall, July 4 was largely attended, and everyone reports a fine time.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey of Grayslake are visiting their daughter, Mrs. G. P. McNamara.

Miss Etta Farr called on old friends here a couple of days last week then returned to Grayslake from where she expects to start for Pilcher, Washington, on Monday.

TREVOR, WIS.

Miss Jennie Parks spent last week with her grandparents at Woodworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Fields are entertaining relatives from Chicago.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Walsch, a baby boy, July 3, 1906.

Mr. C. Wiltberger entertained a brother from Chicago Tuesday.

The Misses Harkness, of Burlington, spent Sunday with their sister, Mrs. Aichenberg.

Mrs. Stewart and family entertained Mr. and Mrs. Douglass and children, of Milwaukee, over Sunday.

Mrs. George Faulkner and Mrs. George Higgins were calling on Trevor friends Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Barhyte left for Fond du Lac Friday, where she will spend the summer with her son John.

Mrs. Fred Sabin, of Watertown, and Mrs. Louis Hegeman, of Wilmet, were calling on Trevor friends Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bethke and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Smith spent the first of last week with Mr. and Mrs. Bethke's people near Chicago.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Misses Jennie and Ada Stevens are visiting at the home of Dr. F. E. Stevens.

The entertainment given in the hall was largely attended.

Mr. Elric Bishop spent Sunday at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Eaven Jones are rejoicing over the arrival of a bright baby boy.

Mr. James Bryant had the frame raised for a large barn last Thursday.

The Misses Jennie Murdock and Myra Whitehead have gone to Rockford to spend a few days with friends.

Rock That Explodes.

Explosive rock has been reported from the north of the Taum Sauk tunnel in Austria. The rock is in such compression that, without warning, slabs several yards in dimensions will be suddenly hurled from one wall to the other. Fatal accidents have resulted.

Alas! Poor Sherlock!

The Book Reviewer—The plot of this novel was stolen, sure.

The Police Reporter—Ah! A second story job, evidently!—Park.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also

convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and \$1. sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail.

Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Home of Swamp-Root, Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

SUPPORT

SCOTT'S EMULSION serves as a bridge to carry the weakened and starved system along until it can find firm support in ordinary food.

Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409-415 Pearl Street, New York. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

OCEAN LIFE HAS CHANGED.

But the Old Romance of the Sea Has Not Entirely Passed Away.

While I slowly ate my dinner in the magnificent saloon of the great liner America and looked about at the jolly little parties of two and four and six, at the daintily clad women and the severely clad men and at the freshly cut flowers and the sparkling cut glass, and while I listened to the low-pitched laughter and talk and to the music of the gay little red-coated orchestra—it seemed very much as if I had strolled over from Piccadilly circus to Pall Mall of a cold, foggy evening, and had turned in at the Carlton hotel. I grew sober as I thought of it, relates a writer in Success Magazine.

We did these things very differently a little while back. Even a very little while back—as the history of human-kind runs—life at sea meant more, for it seemed to bring a man nearer to his God than we of to-day very often get. "Is this true," I asked myself, "that they have destroyed the charm of the sea? Is the old salty romance dead and buried?"

Standing that night looking out over the waves toward a handful of low-lying stars, I knew that the romance of the sea is an undying thing. What we have lost is no more than our old notion of it. The Spanish galleon has gone out with the rapier and the dagger. We no longer, the boys among us, haunt the wharves for glimpses of Spanish sailors with bearded lips.

The six-shooter is not what it was and the tall clipper ship has followed the stage coach into the junkyard of the things that were. But the new romance runs deeper. It is more complex. It is the wonderful story of the awakening, the rousing and the stirring to action of a drowsy old world which has only begun to find itself and to feel its magnificent strength.

Treat Your Kidneys For Rheumatism.

When you are suffering from rheumatism, the kidneys must be attended to at once so that they will eliminate the uric acid from the blood. Foley's Kidney Cure is the most effective remedy for this purpose. R. T. Hopkins, of Polar, Wis., says: "After unsuccessfully doctoring three years for rheumatism with the best doctors, I tried Foley's Kidney Cure and it cured me. I cannot speak too highly of this great medicine." Sold by J. H. Swan.

Dialect Expert.

It is said that William Dean Howells, the author, has made such a careful study of the dialect and expressions of the various sections of the country that he can tell by their accent what city a person comes from.

Only 82 Years Old.

"I am only 82 years old and don't expect even when I get to be real old to feel that way as long as I can get Electric Bitters," says Mrs. E. H. Brunson, of Dublin, Ga. Surely there is nothing else keeps the old as young and makes the weak as strong as this great tonic medicine. Dyspepsia, torpid liver, inflamed kidneys or chronic constipation are unknown after taking Electric Bitters a reasonable time. Guaranteed by J. H. Swan. Price 50c.

Her Innocent Occupation.

"I wonder where Sue is? I haven't seen her this hour and a half." "She ain't fur," replied the old man. "Last time I seen her she wuz killin' a couple o' rattlesnakes, to git rattles enough to make a necklace to wear to the party!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Longest Story.

An advertiser in a London paper says he has immediate use for a "sensational serial" which must consist of about 1,000,000 words. The longest novel, so far, is said to be George Elliot's "Middlemarch," which contains nearly 329,000 words.

A Hard Lot.

of troubles to contend with, springs from a torpid liver and blocked bowels, unless you awaken them to their proper action with Dr. King's New Life Pills; the pleasantest and most effective cure for Constipation. They prevent Appendicitis and tone up the system. 25c at Swan's drug store.

Flower Culture.

Roses, carnations and violets have seen the greatest advance in flower culture. The annual sale in this country is from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 worth of cut roses, which represents from 100,000,000 to 125,000,000 flowers.

It is always well to have a box of salve in the house. Sunburns, cuts, bruises, piles and boils yield to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Should keep a box on hand at all times to provide for emergencies. For years the standard, but followed by many imitators. Be sure you get the genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve Sold by J. H. Swan.

SPECIAL PRICES ON SEASONABLE GOODS FOR THE LAST OF JUNE AND FIRST OF JULY.

GROCERIES.

23 lbs. Granulated Sugar for \$1.00 providing you take 2 lbs. of our 20c, 25c, 30c or 35c Coffee, or 2 lbs. of 35c, 40c, or 50c Tea. We are making this liberal offer to introduce our FINE TEAS and COFFEES to the trade.

7 bars Glycerine Soap.....25c
18 bars Catapult Family Soap.....25c
7 bars American Family Soap.....25c
2 bars Armour's Lighthouse Soap.....25c
2 packages Johnson's Wash Powder.....25c
3 packages Gold Dust Wash Powder.....50c
7 bars Wool Soap.....25c
10 lbs. Sul Soda.....10c
Walter Baker's Premium Chocolate, per lb.....25c
Walter Baker's German Sweet Chocolate, per lb.....19c
Walter Baker's Breakfast Cocoa, per lb.....35c
8 packages Yeast Form.....10c
3 packages Magic Yeast.....10c
Armour's Star Ham, per lb.....14c
Armour's Pure Leaf Lard, per lb.....10c
Armour's Fancy Bacon, per lb.....20c
Armour's Star Dried Beef Sliced, per lb.....20c
2 packages Perry's or Rice's Garden Seeds.....05c
Bulk Wrinkled Seed Peas, per quart.....10c

SHOES.

\$4.00 W. L. Douglas Shoes.....\$3.00
\$3.50 W. L. Douglas Shoes.....\$2.50
\$3.00 W. L. Douglas Shoes.....\$2.25
\$2.20 W. L. Douglas Shoes.....\$1.75

We also offer special prices on Odds Pairs in men's, boys' and children's shoes. Prices are much below present wholesale cost.

DRY GOODS.

Apron Ginghams, per yard.....05c
Turkey Red Prints, per yard.....05c
50c Stamp Pillow Covers.....25c
25c Stamp Pillow Covers.....15c
Mosquito Netting, per bolt of 8 yards.....39c
3,000 yards Embroidery at special prices.

MILLINERY.

All Walking and Tailored Hats, 1/2 off regular prices. Trimmed Hats, 1/3 off regular prices.

For the approaching WHITE SEASON we are complete outfitters. White Waists, White Suits, White Duck and Linen Skirts, White Parasols, White Oxfords, White Hosiery, White Gloves and Belts.

F. D. BATTERSHALL, GENERAL * MERCHANDISE GRAYSLAKE, * ILLINOIS

Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railroad

TRAINS FROM ROCKEFELLER TO

CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE EVERY 25 MINUTES AFTER THE HOUR.

FARES:

ROCKEFELLER TO CHICAGO.....\$.55, ROUND TRIP \$.95
ROCKEFELLER TO KENOSHA.....\$.55, ROUND TRIP \$.90
ROCKEFELLER TO RACINE.....\$.70, ROUND TRIP \$1.15
ROCKEFELLER TO MILWAUKEE.....\$1.05, ROUND TRIP \$1.75

CONNECTIONS

For Chicago, with Evanston Electric lines at Evanston.
For Racine and Milwaukee with M. R. & K. Ry. at Kenosha.

Express carried between Rockefeller and all other points between Evanston and Kenosha.

C. W. MERRILLIES,

Traffic Manager,
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Lv. Antioch.....Ar. Chicago.
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